Newport Daily News.

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They make the home. Without them it's plain, with them it's what you will---always artistic. You shouldn't hesitate to brighten home with one of these little beautifiers, whether a Table, a Chair or a Cabinet.

The result is always as great as the cost is small, if you buy of

The A. C. Titus Company.

Fresh Green Peas,

Hothouse Lettuce and Cucumbers.
Celery, Oyster Plants,
Chickory and Brussels Sprouts.

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J. A. & H. H. Barker's, 346 & 348 Thames St.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Serious Simultaneous Attacks on the British.

Boers Beaten Off After Prolonged Fighting.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—General Kitchener sends news of a serious simultaneous attack on the night of January 7 by the Republicans on the British positions between points 60 miles apart along the lines of the Pretoria & Lourenzo Marquez railway. The losses on both sides were heavy. According to reports, the Boers were beaten off after prolonged fighting. Following is the text of the despatch from General Kitchener:

"Pretoria, Wednesday, Jan. 9. On the night of January 7 the Boers made simultaneous and determined attacks upon all our posts at Belfast, Wonderfontein, Nooitgedacht and Wildfontein. Intense fog prevailed, and taking advantage of the cover it afforded the Boers were able to creep close to our position. A heavy fire continued until 3:40 a. m., when the Boers were driven off. One officer was killed and three were wounded, while 20 men were killed and 59 wounded. The loss of the Boers was heavy, 24 dead being counted.

"A convoy taking supplies to Gordon's brigade, north of Krugersdorp, was attacked by Beyer's commando yesterday (Tuesday). The Boers were driven off, leaving 11 dead on the field. Our casualties were four slightly wounded."

TO PROTECT THE MINES.

Refugees Desire to Form a Corps for the Defense of Johannesburg.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 10.—The refugees are approaching the military authorities to obtain permission to form a corps for the protection of Johannesburg and the mines only, as they wish to be on the Rand to assist in the defense of their own property. The chamber of mines has adopted a similar attitude.

On the Picquetberg road the Boers occupying Celvinia and Sutherland consist of two columns, one advancing in the direction of Clan William and the other towards Worcester, or in this direction. All passes in front of Worcester have been occupied by seasoned troops, which are gathering at strategic points. The tranquil Dutch openly disapprove of the raid, many even sending horses to the British camp.

Boston Man Dies of Yellow Fever at Maracaibo.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 31.—Mr. W. R. Jones manager of the Caracas branch of the firm of Matherson & Co., of Boston, Mass., died a few days ago of yellow fever at Maracaibo.

PRESIDENT DISTINCTLY BETTER.

No Complications in the Case and Everything Progressing Well.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—At 10 o'clock this morning Secretary Cortelyou said that the President had had a good night, and was distinctly better. No complications of any kind have appeared, and everything is progressing satisfactorily.

TO RELEASE MRS. NATION.

Claim That She Cannot be Held for Destroying an Illegal Traffic.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10.—Habeas corpus proceedings were started in the supreme court here yesterday to secure the release of Mrs. Carrie Nation from the Wichita jail, wher she is confined for attempting to demolish a Wichita saloon. The petition was filed in behalf of David Nation. The petition claims that the saloon keepers have no rights under the law, and that, therefore, Mrs. Nation cannot be held for trying to destroy an illegal traffic. The claim is made that she is confined in the Wichita jail by a bogus small pox quarantine after she has offered good and sufficient bonds for her release. The court will hear the case January 12.

ENCOUNTERED FEARFUL WEATHER

Steamer Frisia's Machinery and Hull Both Damaged.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 10.—Hamburg-American line steamer Frisia, Captain Schmidt, from Hamburg December 29 for Boston and Portland, Me., which was reported off Brow Head last night, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. Her machinery is damaged.

The Frisia had also sustained considerable deck damage, having large holes in both her quarters and considerable water in No. 4 hold. It is feared her cargo is damaged.

She encountered fearful weather when about 600 miles west of the Irish coast. She rolled heavily, and her spare propeller tail shaft, which was secured on her main deck, broke loose and smashed through several plates. The shaft also knocked a hole in the deck, and a portion of it crashed into No. 4 hold, the rest rolling overboard. The vessel was in the greatest danger for several hours. The repairs will probably necessitate the Frisia being docked here.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Jan. 9, Menominee, from London.
Queenstown, Jan. 9, New England, from Boston.
Bremen, Jan. 9, H. H. Meier, from New York.
Southampton, Jan. 9, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York.
Southampton, Jan. 9, New York, from New York.
Boston, Jan. 10, Argo, from Calcutta.
Naples, Jan. 10, Aller, from New York.
Liverpool, Jan. 10, Sagamore, from Boston.
Liverpool, Jan. 10, Teutonic, from New York.
Liverpool, Jan. 10, Georgian, from New York.

January 8, 1901.

CARPETS BY THE YARD.

We are offering the following well-known grades of carpet at the lowest possible rate to make room for our spring stock:

Tapestry, 40c., 45c., 50c. and 63c. a yard
Tapestry Brussels, 45c., 75c. and 98c. a yard
Velvet, - - - - - 75c. a yard
Wilton Velvet, - - - $1.03 a yard

Kazanjian & Co.

140, 142 & 144 Bellevue Avenue.

Second Edition.

CHINESE DRILLING.

Bitter Anti-Foreign Feeling Among the People.

Grant of an Extensive Concession to Russia.

PEKIN, Jan. 9.—A Chinaman from Sian Fu, where the court is at present, says that within the city 65,000 Chinese troops are drilling continuously, the majority of them being armed with modern rifles. He says that the feeling of the people there is bitterly anti-foreign, and that they believe that if they can meet the allies in open fight they can defeat them.

The ministers are considerably astonished over the Chinese grant to Russia of a concession north of the Pei Ho at Tien Tsin, as compared with the British and French concessions combined. The grant, according to the Russians, was made voluntarily for services in endeavoring to bring about peace. The ministers think that the concession constitutes good pay when considered in addition to the annexation of all Manchuria.

Li Hung Chang believes that he will receive a favorable reply regarding the signing of the agreement tomorrow. Senor Cologan, the Spanish minister, thinks that the negotiations will commence at Pekin, possibly ending in Europe. M. de Giers, the Russian minister, thinks that negotiations will end at The Hague.

ITS NATURE NOT DISCLOSED.

Important Communication from Germany on the Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The State Department has received an important communication from the German government relating to the Chinese question. The nature of the communication has not been disclosed.

WILL BE DECLINED.

United States Suggestion to Change the Seat of Negotiations.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press learns on good authority that the suggestion of the government of the United States to change the seat of the Chinese peace negotiations from Pekin to Washington will be declined by the powers.

FRICTION ARISING.

British Withdraw from an Island Which Russia Demands.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10.—The Japan Advertiser of Yokohama, received here by steamer Empress of Japan yesterday, says the total silver taken from Chinese cities by Japan amounted to 33,000 yen, together with 185 cannon, 100 junks and one steam cutter.

The Japan Mail says that friction has arisen at Shan Hai Kwan over a few piers, and the British are reported withdrawing from Ching Wan Island, for which Russia is said to be preferring a demand. The French have carried away the railway's timbers. The plague is reported at Vladivostock.

A CORNER ON CHINCHILLAS.

American Trader Secures the Bulk of the Bolivian Skins.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—George B. Herzig, who for several months has been trading with the Imaha and Amana Indians of the Andes, who spend most of their lives in trapping chinchillas, whose fur forms a valuable article of commerce, has returned to New York on steamship Niagara. Known probably to more members of the two tribes than any other white man, he has managed during his tour to meet nearly all his semi-savage acquaintances, with the result that the title to the bulk of the chinchilla skins in the Bolivian Andes is at his disposal.

He gathered in the skins, it seems, to the total of 15,000 dozen, representing an outlay of about 800,000 pesos, or $400,000 in American money. He says that the Indians in time of peace or when there is dearth of potato whiskey are friendly to the stranger, but the effect of too much of the potato drink turns them into relentless foes, and cannibals as well. A young American engineer named MacDonald, so Mr. Herzig says, was slaughtered and eaten by them during one of their orgies.

WITH FOUR STEAMERS.

New Oriental Line to Run in Connection with the Oregon Road.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 10.—It has been decided that the new Oriental steamship line in connection with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company shall be operated by the Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company. The first of four 10,000-ton steamers to be delivered to the new company will be the Indrapura, which it will receive at Hong Kong February 21. This ought to enable the ship to leave Portland on the first trip in the latter part of March.

ABDUCTION OF MINOR CHILDREN.

Bill to Fix the Penalty at from Five to Twenty Years.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 10.—The principal item of interest in the senate today was another section of the report of the commission to revise the laws to make them conform to the new amendment to the constitution. It was a long document, requiring over an hour for its reading, but its object is simply to establish uniformity in the dates of the expiration of the terms of office of the commissions and officers appointed by the General Assembly, bringing them all at the end of January instead of being scattered throughout the year. The report was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Kenyon introduced an amendment reducing the valuation of the town of Richmond as a basis of the state tax from $1,306,200 to $1,235,435. Referred to the judiciary committee.

In the house at the opening Mr. Sheffield of Newport served as Speaker pro tem.

The judiciary committee reported back the amendment to the General laws providing for the trial of certain cases in Woonsocket. Placed on the calendar.

The finance committee reported back the act fixing the salary of the doorkeeper at $10 a day, that of the assistant doorkeeper at $8 a day and those of the pages at $2 a day for each day of actual attendance. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Anthony of Portsmouth introduced a minor amendment to the bird law. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Curtis introduced a resolution asking the opinion of the supreme court as to whether members are entitled to mileage each day. Mr. Curtis asked for immediate consideration under suspension of the rules, but this as well as the resolution was opposed, and finally on motion of Mr. Sheffield, Speaker Holden then occupying the chair, the resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Sheffield introduced an act providing a penalty for abduction. It fixes the imprisonment at not more than 20 years nor less than 5 years for the abduction of a minor child with the intent to demand a ransom. Referred to the judiciary committee.

From the calendar were taken the resolution making an appropriation of $1,000 for the Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf and the act changing the composition of the hospital corps, Brigade Rhode Island Militia, and both were passed.

Both houses adjourned to Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

MASSACHUSETTS MEASURES.

Kidnapping, Buzzard's Bay Canal and Liquor Law Bills.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—In the house of representatives today Representative Dowse of Malden introduced a bill increasing the penalty for the kidnapping of children to imprisonment for life or a shorter term of years.

A bill also was introduced to revive the charter of the Maritime Canal Company, which proposed to construct a canal from Buzzard's bay to Barnstable bay.

Mr. Wilson of Boston introduced a bill in reference to the liquor law, changing the present law by the use of a semi-colon and thereby making the present statute with regard to the closing of saloon and hotel bars at 11 o'clock p. m. inoperative.

TO PUNISH KIDNAPPERS.

Bill to Make the Penalty Imprisonment for Twenty-Five Years.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Plunkett has introduced in the senate a bill to punish kidnappers of children by imprisonment for a term not less than 25 years. The senator said he was moved to act because of the dastardly crimes committed recently by organized gangs of kidnappers. He mentioned the Marion Clarke case in New York, the Cudahy case and the threatening epistle sent to Rev. Madison Peters. He recalled the Charlie Ross case and declared the abductors to have been New York river thieves—Mosher and his companions. He claimed Charlie Ross was thrown overboard in New York bay after being tied to iron so as to make his coming to the surface impossible.

Senator Cullen has also introduced a kidnapping bill.

EDWARD M. BANNISTER.

Sudden Death in Providence of a Prominent Colored Artist.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 10.—While attending a service in the Elmwood Avenue Free Baptist Church, of which he was a member, last night, Edward M Bannister, one of the best known of colored artists in this country, died suddenly from heart disease. He had been in feeble health for some time, and for a long period had always been accompanied by some member of his family when away from home. He was 70 years old.

In his last years he painted but little, although always retaining his interest in art. He was perhaps better known to the last generation than to this, although he had for many years been one of the foremost representatives of his race in art, and had occupied a high place as an artist of merit.

New Hampshire Democrats Nominate for Senator.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10.—The Democrats of the legislature this noon nominated Charles F. Stone of Laconia as their candidate for United States Senator, by acclamation. A motion to postpone the caucus until after that of the Republicans had been held was voted down.

UNIFORMITY OF TAXES.

Not Provided Absolutely in All Circumstances.

Attorney General's Contention in Porto Rico Cases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Attorney General Griggs today made his argument in the Porto Rican cases before the Supreme Court. He said his remarks were intended to be supplemental to those submitted in the cases involving similar questions which have heretofore been argued. His remarks would apply especially to the construction of the clause of the constitution which requires duties, imposts and excises to be uniform throughout the United States. Before proceeding with his argument the Attorney General took up what he characterized as the misapprehension concerning his position on these questions. He said there were numerous erroneous statements in the brief of the appellants in the Armstrong case, quoting some of them, and then gave his interpretation of his own remarks made in the previous presentation of the subject. Defining his position, he said:

"In the Goetze case I referred to the undisputed contention of the appellants that 'the government of the United States is one of delegated powers and that its powers are not absolute and untrammeled, but subject to certain limits never and nowhere to be transcended.' I stated the position of the government to be that the United States has been vested, not with all powers, but only with certain particular powers. These particular delegated powers are in some respects limited and confined in scope and operation, but in other respects they are entirely unlimited. I asserted that the contention of the government did not imply the possession by Congress of all unlimited and despotic powers in the government of territory. I declared that in this respect nothing further was meant or intended by the Attorney General than was meant by this court when it declared the power of Congress over the territories to be general and plenary."

Taking up the question of taxes, the Attorney General contended that the constitution does not provide for absolute uniformity of duties under all circumstances, and that the uniformity clause of the constitution refers to the states and not to the territories. In support of this latter point he said: "The states by the compact of submission to the government, organized under the constitution, were to stand on a perfect equality with each other. The Congress was forbidden to exercise any discrimination between the states or the several parts."

"As to the territories, no such compact was made. The full power of taxation was conferred on Congress along with the power to govern them, and in the exercise of the power Congress possesses unrestricted discretion both as to the subjects of taxation and the places where it shall be levied and those where it shall not be levied. As between the different territories there is no compact in favor of uniformity.

"Congress ought to possess, and, we contend, does possess, the power to vary its system of taxation according to the location, conditions and circumstances of the different territories. Otherwise not only will the government be embarrassed and hampered, but actual injustice will be done to some sections of our possessions."

The power to govern territory, Mr. Griggs said, is expressly conferred by the constitution. "On the subject of the

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

January Sale!

Wm. Sherman & Co.,

135 & 137 Thames Street,

NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Will offer all goods in their store at a

DISCOUNT

During the month of January.

Remnants, Odds and Ends, Etc., at greatly Reduced Prices.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Modern and Antique FURNITURE.

Upholstering in All Its Branches.

Packing Furniture, Crockery and Chinwaare a specialty.

CUTAWAYS.

The stylish vicuna makes up well, to wear all the year 'round.

COMMERFORD,

TAILOR,

218 Thames Street.

Packages of FINE CIGARS!

Brunswick's,
12 in a box, $1; 25 in a box, $1.75 to $3.

Cosmopole,
25 in a box, $1.50.

83's, P.O. Square and Bossy,
25 in a box, $1.

Smokers' Articles of All Kinds.

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,
300 THAMES STREET.

Amalgamated Copper

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

E. L. DOUCETTE & CO.

Direct wire to Towle & Fitzgerald, Members of New York & Boston Stock Exchange.

REACHED THE RUSSIE.

Lifeboat Takes Her a Line by Which Food Can be Sent to the Crew.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 10.—Dawn found the situation of the stranded steamer Russie, at Faraman, unchanged. The wind blew with terrific violence all night long, but the rain has ceased. On the bridge and forecastle of the steamer some of the crew and passengers can be plainly seen. The first signal this morning said: "Hasten or we die of hunger." A few minutes later the following message was signalled: "We are constructing a raft which we will try to launch with a sail."

A message from Faraman at 3 o'clock this morning says that, in spite of the heavy sea still running, a life boat succeeded in reaching the stranded French steamer Russie, from Oran, at 8 a. m., and attached a line to her, by which food can be furnished to the passengers and crew, numbering 102 persons, who had all been cooped up in the forecastle since Monday evening, when the vessel stranded, and were famishing. There are sanguine hopes that the rescue of the endangered persons is possible now that communication with the Russie is established.

Annual Reduction Sale!

Entire Stock of Broken Lots at

Reduced Prices.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. 208

Roger & Gallet's Handkerchief Extracts

IN FANCY BOXES.

Powell's Superior Toilet Cologne

—AT—

Powell's Drug Store,

COR. PELHAM AND THAMES STREETS.

SPECIAL PRICES

—ON—

Canned Goods.

CANNED VEGETABLES.

Tomatoes,	10c.	per can,	$1.10	per Doz.
Peas,	10c.	" "	1.15	" "
Corn,	10c.	" "	1.10	" "
Succotash,	10c.	" "	1.15	" "
Lima Beans,	10c.	" "	1.15	" "
Stringless Beans,	10c.	" "	1.10	" "
Cran'y Pole Beans,	12c.	" "	1.40	" "
Oys. Bay Aspar'gus,	40c.	" "	4.60	" "
Asparagus Tips,	30c.	" "	3.40	" "
Okra,	15c.	" "	1.50	" "

CANNED FRUITS.

Yel. Cra'f'd Peaches	13c.	" "	2 cans for	25c.
Lemon Cling "	22c.	" "	2.60	per Doz.
Bartlett Pears,	20c.	" "	2.25	" "
Apricots,	20c.	" "	2.25	" "
Egg Plums,	18c.	" "	2.00	" "
Green Gage Plums,	18c.	" "	2.00	" "
Pineapple Chunks,	18c.	" "	2.10	" "
Pineapple (sliced)	20c.	" "	2.25	" "
White Cherries (1 lb. 12 oz.)	18c.	" "	2.10	" "
Whole Pre. Strawb's	18c.	" "	2.10	" "

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,

16 & 20 Washington Square,

This Morning's News.

GERMANY NOT READY.

Delays Her Answer to the Transfer of Negotiations Plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A despatch from Berlin says the German government is not yet ready to define its position with reference to Secretary Hay's proposal to transfer the Pekin negotiations to Washington or some other neutral, because an exchange of views between the cabinets on the subject is now proceeding.

The German foreign office, however, believes that Mr. Conger's view of the attitude of the empress dowager is correct, and that the position of the Chinese court at Sianfu is growing more and more untenable, rendering it probable that the powers will soon succeed in persuading the imperial personages to return to Pekin.

There is no serious concern on the part of the administration as to the Chinese negotiations. There is a confident belief that the Chinese government will not long delay the actual signing of the protocol for the negotiations, as presented by the representatives of the United States and the other powers and agreed to by Viceroy Li and Prince Ching, the Chinese representatives. There has, therefore, been no serious consideration of what would happen if the Chinese government should, after all, refuse to sign.

It was expected that there would be more delay at this stage of the proceedings than have actually occurred, and the feeling is that nothing has been lost by what delay has occurred. The unwillingness of the empress dowager and of her friends in high office, including those who were responsible for the treatment of the foreigners in Pekin, was anticipated, and the only surprise is that it has not produced more trouble. But the stern logic of the situation is expected to bring even the empress dowager and the reactionaries to terms.

Meanwhile, the United States and the other powers are going ahead with exchanges as to details of the negotiations, upon the assumption, which they all seem to share, that the protocol will soon be signed and negotiations formally begun. The suggestions of the United States for the conduct of these negotiations, including the withdrawal of the larger portion of the troops, while they are going on, have not yet been definitely answered by the powers, but apparently they will not agree to any further reduction of the forces in China until after the negotiations are completed. The United States is leading, as heretofore, in the effort to ameliorate the situation.

It is learned here that the lengthy conferences held by Ambassador Choate with Lord Lansdowne, British minister for foreign affairs, and Ambassador White with Baron von Richthofen, German minister for foreign affairs, as briefly reported by cable, related to the proposition made by the United States for the removal of the subjects of indemnity and commercial treaties with China from Pekin to Washington or some other foreign capital, for negotiation before an international commission.

It appears, however, that the Berlin understanding that Mr. White submitted a proposal for the withdrawal of troops from China as soon as the Chinese government accepts all of the articles of the joint note, except those relating to indemnity and commercial treaties, is rather an inference from the proposal, and not a part of the proposal itself.

The United States has from the outset sought to avoid a prolonged occupancy of China by the foreign forces. This desire has become emphasized of late, as the refusal of China to sign raised a direct issue with the "irreconcilable" forces of the powers, threatening to bring on a prolonged occupancy of Pekin and other parts of the empire. For this reason it is believed that Mr. White may have directed attention to the desirability of a withdrawal, but in any event, this has been made in the nature of a conversation on measures of mutual expediency, and not a direct proposition from the United States.

A despatch from Vienna says: The announcement that the United States has proposed the appointment of an international commission for the settlement of the indemnity question and for revision of the commercial treaties with China has caused a great sensation here. At the Austrian foreign office the opinion is that the proposal of the United States has little chance of obtaining the approval of the powers. The reasons given for this attitude are, however, far from convincing. It is generally pointed out that it appears inadvisable to withdraw any part of the matter from the negotiations now being carried on in Pekin.

People here were inclined some weeks ago to attach a certain value to the Anglo-German agreement. This view is, however, now rapidly disappearing. A member of the American Diet who, though he has no official relation, is extremely well informed as to all that is going on said today: "I very much fear that even all the irreconcilable demands of the powers nothing will be mean but the irreconcilable bases of the Anglo-German agreement."

KILLED THE CANTEEN.

Senate Tables the Amendment Permitting Sale of Beer and Wines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. The Senate today, by a vote of 43 to 15, tabled the amendment to the army bill offered by the committee on military affairs providing for the sale of beer and wines at military posts.

The entire day in the Senate was taken up with a discussion of the canteen question. The debate was marked by a fierce attack upon the canteen system by Senator Teller, who declared that the United States government, by permitting the sale of beer and liquors in the Philippines, was visiting those islands with a curse as vile and vicious as any that the Spanish government ever placed upon them. Mr. Teller depicted in graphic language the evils of intemperance among the troops in the Philippines, and referred to the demoralizing influence of the American saloons in Manila.

Senator Lodge pointed out that Judge Taft, chairman of the Philippine commission, had done much to regulate and restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors in the islands, and that the evils that had resulted from the large number of American saloons established in the Philippines had under regulations laid down by the commission, been largely overcome. Nevertheless, Mr. Lodge declared, while these evils still existed to a large degree, the army canteen was entirely a different matter from the saloons of the city of Manila, with which the government of the United States had nothing to do.

Mr. Lodge deplored the establishment in Manila of the American bar-rooms, which followed in the wake of the American army, and declared that, if there were any way to close them, he would heartily favor it. While he did not believe the army canteen had done any great harm in the Philippines, he said, he believed the American saloon had done incalculable injury there, and he therefore would submit an amendment to the bill (which he subsequently offered) prohibiting the importation of distilled liquors to the Philippines, except for medicinal purposes, under regulations to be prescribed by the United States commissioners in those islands.

After a long discussion, the proposition to permit the sale of beer and wines at army posts was defeated, being laid upon the table.

JAPANESE MINISTER RESIGNS.

Unable to Withstand the Storm of Abuse Against Him.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 29, via Victoria, Jan. 9.—The trouble in the Japanese cabinet has ended, for the present, by the resignation of Mr. Hothi, the minister of communications, who, finding it impossible to resist the storm of abuse assailing him from every quarter, surprised the whole empire by withdrawing from the field.

The fifteenth session of the Diet was opened December 22 by the emperor in person. The address from the throne stated that Japan's relation with foreign powers were on a footing of constantly increasing friendliness.

Referring to the disturbance in northern China, the emperor expressed satisfaction with the part taken by Japan's naval and military forces, and stated that Japan, in conjunction with the powers, is now endeavoring to restore order and to obtain guarantees for future peace.

NAVAL NOTES.

Lieutenant Commander B. Tappan is detached from the branch hydrographic office at Baltimore January 17, and ordered to the Iowa.

Lieutenant L. M. Garrett is detached from the Iowa January 28, and ordered home to await orders.

Lieutenant N. E. Irwin is ordered to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Baltimore.

Training ship Buffalo left Santa Lucia Tuesday morning for Gibraltar, en route for the Asiatic station. The Mayflower has arrived at San Juan.

Civil Engineer Peter C. Asserson of the navy has been placed on the retired list on account of age. Having served during the war of the Rebellion, he was retired, under the provisions of the personnel law, with the rank of rear admiral, that being an advance of one grade over his rank on the active list. Under another provision of the personnel law, which permits the assignment of retired officers to duty, he will continue to serve in his present capacity at the New York navy yard.

At present there are 14 vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon in the navy. An examination for appointment to that grade of one applicant will soon be held at Brooklyn, N. Y., and another application is awaiting action at the Navy Department. Candidates appointed to the medical corps of the navy enter with the rank and pay of lieutenant, junior grade, and after serving three years are promoted to the grade of passed assistant surgeon.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

[Scientific American.]

William L. Bundy, the inventor of the Bundy time recorder, has completed a most ingenious clock, on which he has been at work for many years. The clock stands nine feet high and is inclosed in a case of quartered oak, carved and finished entirely by hand. The hour and minute of the day, day of the week, day of the month, day of the year, and the year, are told by the clock. The phases of the moon are given, and the shape of the moon each day is shown. The clock also gives the seasons of the year, strikes the hour and plays a tune each hour, giving six distinct changes of tune and playing them consecutively.

The mechanism of the clock sets in motion a small steam engine and dynamo machine. It also chimes the bells placed around the dial at a quarter past the hour over and back once; half past, over and back twice; and at three-. The small figures—a band of soldiers—in the "grotto" operate each quarter of the hour, and simultaneously an "old fashioned sawmill" is set in motion, sawing through a log, the carriage returning ready for another cut. The water can be seen running down the flume. At the same time a bell in the dome at the top of the clock will toll, calling attention to the mill in operation. Beneath the mill is an artificial pond, containing fish of different kinds, frogs, turtles, shells, etc. There is also a boat floating among the logs on the surface of the pond.

The entire mechanism is built in skeleton form, and every part is visible from the front and sides. The mechanism is driven wholly by the clock movement, operating the various sets of complicated levers and cams. It has to be wound up once a week in five different places. The wheels revolve at a rate of speed varying from 600 revolutions a minute to a revolution once in 10,000 years. These wheels are operated in such a way as to make the calendar perpetual, giving each month at its proper time and the correct number of days to each month, including leap year; and the year changes correctly at leap year, when an extra day is added.

That the sound of the music and chimes may be heard, a panel is automatically opened at the bottom of the upper case when the music starts to play, and is closed when the music ceases. Although the music, the chimes and the sawmill operate all automatically on the quarter of the hour, they may be set in motion at will by buttons on the outside of the case.

Mr. Bundy began work on the clock in 1878, when he was in the jewelry business in Auburn. He completed the upper part of it without the sawmill and pond and placed it on exhibition in his store window. Then it was considered so much of a curiosity that for a long time it was necessary to have a special detail of police to keep the crowd moving. Since then he has entirely remodeled the clock and added the sawmill and pond.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

SIGHTS IN A JEWISH MARKET.

Bargaining for Fish in the Home of the Early Morning.

(New York Post.)

Pearl Slip is the fish market for Hebrew merchants who live within a radius of 50 miles of Manhattan. To this point come peddlers from beyond Bayonne and New Brunswick, N. J., storekeepers from Westchester's towns, pushcart men from the "red-light" district, and mongers from Mulberry Bend. Strange-looking people they are, and dirty—Russian, Polish, and Austrian Jews, some in the pleasant garb of their native lands; others, longer here, in greasy brown overalls and jumpers. Most of them wear their hair long, and the more recent arrivals have their feet encased in odd black hip-boots with high heels. The men with the boots wear long military whiskers and tall black Astrakhan caps set rakishly on one side of the head. Each day they assemble and secure posts of vantage near the market-place before 5 o'clock in the morning, so that they can be ready when the cull of the auctioneer is sounded.

The sales are made by boxes, each one of which contains about 150 pounds of fresh fish direct from the great lakes. As fast as each consignment arrives by truck from the railroad terminals, the boxes are auctioned off on the curb, and so fast are the sales made that each box is sold almost before it touches the pavement in the process of unloading. The auction is over before 10:30, and the curb cleared of its noisy, pushing throng, but in those few hours of business the total sales of the three or four auctioneers amount to more than those of any other business conducted in Fulton Market.

The auctioneers are usually the foremen of the markets that have fish to sell; brawny, big men, well able to quiet the outbreaks that not infrequently arise among their buyers. They make their appearance, each morning, with their heavy ulsters incased in enormous white aprons, and stalk up and down the sidewalks, hatchet in hand, waiting for the fish.

When the first truck pulls into sight, they rap loudly with their hatchets on the water-pipes in front of their stores. The sharp, resonant sound can be heard for blocks, and in answer to the call the Hebrews come tumbling from all directions in a mad rush to get as near as possible to the boxes as they are unloaded. They pull, haul and shove each other, and even jostle the big auctioneer, who fetches the nearest offender a slap on the head with as much unconcern as though he were striking at a box of fish. The truckman pitches the first box down among the clamoring ones. It may be filled with pike, perch, whitefish, carp, or white bass. With a clip of the hatchet off comes the head of the box, and the buyers crowd and push, craning their necks to get a look at the vendible. Those on the outside lean upon the shoulders of those in front; all who can reach in and feel of the fish.

"How much am I offered?" calls the auctioneer.

"Ugh, no good," grunts one merchant. "Skinny," says another. "Too much ice, very little fish!" protests a third, stretching out his head in front of the auctioneer.

"Nail it up and jerk it inside," orders the man with the hatchet. "Do you think I'm giving it away?"

The boys with the hammers start to fasten down the cover with a great show of disgust.

"I give you 50 cents," shouts a Polack on the outside. "I give you a dollar," excitedly answers a big man with his hands still in the box, pulling as though to take it. "Fifty cents more," from the Polack, who is now trying in vain to push his way in.

"Dog," mutters the big man, glaring over the bobbing heads at his rival. But the bidding is started, and the price is run up to $4.60 amid groans and jeers.

"One hundred and forty pounds of perch, to Yankel, the killer, at six-sixty," shouts the auctioneer to his bookkeeper, who is inside the store. The box is nailed up and chalk-marked for "Yankel the killer," and set one side, while the same wrangle goes on over each succeeding box that is offered.

"Hokey-Pokey," an odd little man, with a limp, who peddles candy and cake in the summer and fish and coal in the winter, buys the next two boxes. "Lipper, from Newark," supposed to be the richest merchant in his quarter, but who doesn't look it, gets the next three. Then "Ida, the queen," a woman merchant, who does a commission business, pushes into the group, fighting her way to the auctioneer, where she buys several boxes. Thus the sale goes on until the load is exhausted, and then the Hebrews draw off in groups, where they fight the battle over again, chattering away at each other like a lot of sparrows.

Marketmen, who speak and understand the Yiddish tongue, say that in these excited discussions the Hebrew merchants accuse each other of all kinds of sharp practice, rake up old tales about each other's business, and form combinations among themselves to fight each other over the next load of fish that is sold under the hammer.

When the last load has been sold, the Hebrews collect their morning's purchases. They pile their boxes together and sit upon them, waiting for their truckmen to come and cart them away. They do not deal with South Street teamsters. The Hebrews have their own truckmen from their own quarter and they ride away on the team themselves. To this the Yiddish teamsters do not object, because the merchants say, "Sure, we ride—we have to watch our boxes all the way home."

MIDDLETOWN.

(By correspondence of the News.)

At the Aquidneck Grange meeting tonight Past Master Lionel H. Peabody will install the officers for the year 1901.

The harvesting of ice has been suspended on account of the warm weather.

The barn which Mr. Joseph Coggeshall is building for Mr. Noel Coggeshall is nearing completion.

Mr. William S. Coggeshall is having built an icehouse which will hold about 100 tons.

A useful sleeve is of boldly patterned lace or heavily sequined passementerie, with an immense puff of tulle or chiffon at the lower edge, formed by putting elastic in the extreme edge and turning the lace up above the elbow. If desired, the sleeve may be lengthened to the waist by simply adjusting the elastic there.

"The way to get rich is to save money." "That's only half; after you save money you have to resist all the people who want to tell you how to spend it."—[Chicago Record.

"BROMO" not the name as "BROMIDE."

In buying Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the old standard remedy which cures a cold in one day, be sure that it is labeled Bromo and not Bromide. At all druggists, 25c.

A STRENGTHENER

Vinol Promptly Overcomes Weakness.

DEBILITY OFTEN PRECEDES COMPLETE COLLAPSE.

We Want Every One to Know How to Get Strong.

OUR VINOL IS A STRENGTH CREATOR.

The saddest sight on earth is a broken-down man or woman.

We see such people every day right here in our city.

It is pitiful to see a man that should be in his prime dragging himself through life dejected, discouraged and broken down, due to some premature weakness. It does not make any difference whether this weakness is the result of dissipation, indiscreet living or disease; it can be overcome.

We have known of many very serious cases of debility quickly overcome by Vinol.

Vinol is a scientific rebuilder and strength creator. It contains the active curative principles of Cod-Liver Oil in a highly concentrated form. The benefit that can be derived from the use of these properties is so well known that there is no need for us to enter into that subject.

We could quote many instances where Vinol has done good; as an example, here is one coming from Jane S. Fenfren, a prominent member of the W. C. T. U., and a resident of Suncook, N. H. She writes:

"I was run down, was in bed from May to March. Was so nervous and sickly that every one thought I was in a most precarious condition. My weight was reduced to 120 pounds. I was advised to take Vinol, which I did, and am now very much better, and am able to be about again. As a rebuilder and a strength giver nothing can equal it. Vinol is a God-blessing to anybody."

Because Vinol is delicious, and because it does contain these much-sought-after medicinal properties we endorse it, and we unhesitatingly proclaim that it is better than any preparation of cod-liver oil or tonic rebuilder we have ever had in our store.

JAMES T. WRIGHT,
Pharmacist, Washington Sq.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

$1 BROWNIE CAMERAS. $1

The Brownie army is still advancing. Why not get a Brownie and join the ranks?

Complete assortment of Kodaks, Films, Plates and general photographic goods.

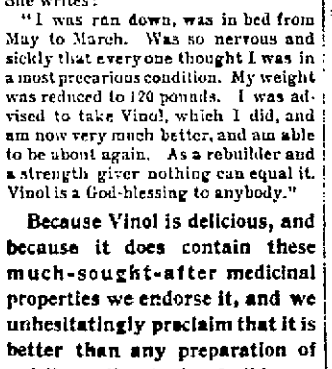
Electric novelties and goods a specialty.

Geo. H. Chase Over 197 Thames Street.

WARNING!

We can make but a limited number of appointments for Christmas photos, and any intending to sit must make appointments at once. Call, write or telephone.

THE "REMBRANDT" STUDIO,
OVER HART'S BOOKSTORE.
Telephone 121-2.



In the fall and winter is worth a barrel in hot weather. There's a way that never fails to fetch eggs when they're wanted, and that is to feed, once a day, in a warm mash

Sheridan's CONDITION Powder

It helps the older hens, makes pullets early layers, makes glossy plumage on prize winners. If you can't get it to send one package, 25 cts.; five, $1. Sib. can, $1.50; six for $5. Ex. paid. Send for poultry book free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

GOOD DRY

STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES.

FLUDDER BROTHERS,

15 BEACH STREET.

The Daily News Job Office

Has every facility for doing any kind of

Commercial or Pamphlet Printing

at short notice and at a reasonable prices. Estimates given.

Call and See the 1901 Columbia Chainless.

It is certainly the lightest and best chainless on the market today.

☞Now is the time to have your wheel fixed up for next season. Storage free on all wheels repaired now till spring at

C. C. & A. H. POPPLE'S 115 Bellevue Avenue.

Telephone 415-6.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Shall offer, during month of January,

Balance of Stock at One Half Original Value.

M. E. TOBIN,
40 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE

Ticket Number 877
DRAWS THE
$25 IN GOLD.
N. L. MASON, 18 Broadway

Pelham Millinery Parlors.

Through the month of January will give 10c. discount to close balance of stock.

F. N. Hawley, 27 Pelham St.

Trimmed Millinery.



We are displaying some artistic creations in exceedingly stylish hats, toques, turbans and bonnets that are a rare combination of beauty and utility, and combine exquisite color effects and rich trimmings.

G. H. KIRBY, 84 BROADWAY.

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,
Formerly of Park Square, Boston.
Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St.

CLOTHING.

I will sell a few remaining Overcoatings at a low price for cash.

OTTO, 244 Thames Stree

January Sale

Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, 1901, we will offer Misfit Suits, Coats, Vest and Trousers.

Linings for Ladies' Tailoring, all our stock of these goods.

Old, quaint, Fancy Vestings, Suitings, Cloakings, Remnants. All at low prices.

LANGLEY & SON,
174 Thames Street.

"Our Display"
This year of
Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas,

Everything you expect to find in a first-class men's furnishing store—outranks our previous efforts.

NEIL McLENNAN,
TAILOR AND MEN'S OUTFITTER,
268 Thames St. U. S. Hotel Building.

Speaking of Dress

Would not a nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.

J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
And Embalmer.
Frederick P. Langley, Assistant.

Office 16 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St. Telephone at office and residence

Corrigan's Express,
130 THAMES STREET.

Delivery Wagon from Avenue Stores.
Teams on arrival of Boats and Trains.
Furniture Moving, Heavy Trucking,
TELEPHONE 66-3.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,
61 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON
Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport.
ARTIFICIAL STONE,
Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives,
Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars
Branch Office, 7 Oak St., Newport.
WM. SHEPLEY, Agent.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Rogers.
Early Closing.

On and after January 1 this store will be closed every evening, excepting Saturday, at 6 o'clock, until further notice.

John Rogers, 210 Thames St.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

For Sale at Newport, R. I., "SUNSET RIDGE"

The summer residence of the late A. A. Low, on Ridge road, extending with fine lawn and frontage to Narragansett Bay, and overlooking Jamestown, Narragansett Pier and the Ocean. Containing over 21½ acres of land, with fine trees, large dwelling with most of the furniture, stabling for 8 horses, gardener's cottage, grapery, greenhouse, vegetable garden, bath-houses, dock, etc. For particulars apply to

DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
1 West 35th St., N. Y., and 152 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

INSURANCE

Of every description written at reduced rates in strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN.
MERCHANTS BANK.

For Sale.

The Attractive Cottage of Mr. James Gordon Bennett,

SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF CATHERINE AND 8TH STREETS.

At a Very Reasonable Price.

JOHN WHIPPLE.

YOUR POLICY in force or run out?

Insurance

Is good protection against loss by

FIRE.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent,
323 THAMES STREET.

For Sale,

Dwelling and Stable on Rhode Island Ave.

Dwelling with about 20,000 feet of land on Old Beach Road.

All modern improvements.
For terms apply to
WM. G. WARD, JR.,
169 THAMES STREET.

Go to Southwick's
—FOR—
Fishing Tackle
OF EVERY KIND.

Boat Supplies, Paints, Oils, Rope, Hardware, Tinware, Powder, and Dynamite.

Should you want something and don't know where to find it, try my store.

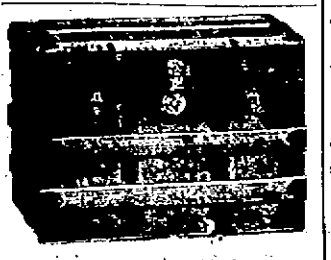
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Try our plain Molasses Candy, made from pure open kettle New Orleans molasses. Our buttercup and chocolates are made fresh daily.

Ice Cream and Ices, all flavors, constantly on hand, at the old standard price.

CHAS. F. FRASCH,
Established 1865 170 Thames Street.



Gratrix, Trunk and Harness Store, 90 Broadway.

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Friend & Maguire,
MASONS and CONTRACTORS.
Estimates furnished.
20 WALNUT STREET.
Telephone 311-5.

Morgan Brothers,
Contractors and Builders,
ALL KINDS OF MASON WORK, BRICK-LAYING, PLASTERING, ETC., AT SHORT NOTICE AND LOWEST PRICES.
6 DEAN AVENUE.

C. A. HILCKEN,
Bookbinder.
ALL KINDS OF BINDING DONE PROMPTLY AT REASONABLE PRICES.
178 THAMES ST., COR. MARY.

F. A. ALLAN, JR.,
Contractor and Builder,
Residence and Shop, 15 Gibbs Ave.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Michael Kirby,
Contractor and Builder,
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ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS.

GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

M. A. McCormick,
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ESTIMATES GIVEN AND JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Office and Residence, 309 Spring St.
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Smith Bosworth & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.
WEST BROADWAY.

Stoddard & Cladding,
COTTAGE ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
Plans for interior and exterior alterations
Wood mantels of all descriptions.
Hardwood floors laid and waxed.
Sole agents for Berger's Classified Metal Ceilings.
SHOP, REAR 71 POPLAR STREET.

Lincoln Hammett,
82 MILL STREET
GENERAL HOUSE FITTER.
Plumbing and Electric Work.
Yacht Plumbing a Specialty.

Armsted Hurley.
When in need of Painting Papering or Glazing
all at Corner Bridge and Cross Streets.
New sample books of wall paper just received with newest styles in paper.

U. C. NASON,
Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Furnace Work.
Tin Roofing and General Jobbing promptly attended to.
12 WEST BROADWAY.

Floor Tiles.
J. B. COTTRELL, MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKER.
Work done in the best manner.
WARNER STREET. Opposite Island Cemetery.

TAYLOR & HOWARD,
House Painters and Decorators,
14 WEAVER AVENUE.

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS
161 & 165 Spring Street.

Goddard & Barlow,
PRACTICAL
Tinsmiths and Metal Workers.
Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.
REAR 192 THAMES STREET.

W. H. COFFIN,
Carpenter and Builder,
Langley's Wharf, Opp. Postoffice.
RESIDENCE 23 BROADWAY.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS KITCHEN,
Livery and Boarding Stable
85 FRIENDSHIP STREET.
Telephone 47.

Hayward's Stables
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CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS TO LET BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.
COACHMEN IN LIVERY.

A. H. WASHBURN'S
Private Boarding Stables
12 & 14 DeBlois Street.
Telephone 243-3.

Pure Water.

Better than distilled water, purer than spring water. 165 gallons for $1.50 per month. Walter S. Langley, Agent, 171 Thames street.

IN BOOK LAND.

HISTORY'S bulk is so daunting that dismay and disheartenment clog the steps of the knowledge-thirsty who are also unsparing in application. Could the things one ought to know be but stripped of the husks which enwrap them, so that the pith, the heart of events, could be bared and recognized, how enormous the gain. Political caricature is not without this important merit. Pencilled history must express the point so unmistakably that a glance commends the well sped shaft.

One of the cleverest and one of the hardest satiric pencils of modern American art was that of the late Francis G. Attwood. As a Harvard man his first work was for the Lampoon, and after being graduated he was identified with Life until his death, last April. The publishers of that periodical have issued a volume of his work covering the last decade. In caricature a ready pencil is almost the smallest factor in success, essential though it is. Behind the pencil must be the man—the man whose eye is true, whose ear is keen, whose voice is fearless—that his public interpretation may be of more than a laugh-raising value. "Attwood's Pictures" show the admirable qualities of the man within the artist. Pegasus is all the better for a curb and a check-rein; in the book covering so much of Attwood's work, a ten years' record is not defaced by a single vulgarity. It is a decade's politics and policies in swift and clever pencil strokes.

(Life Publishing Company.)

* * *

Life also issues a charming artist's book whose satires are those of the social arena, shunning the forum. "Overheard in the Whittington Family" is a series of drawings by C. Allan Gilbert, accompanied by appropriate paragraphic wit. Gilbert's girls are almost as well known as Gibson's, and far more various in physiognomy. The chances of lighting upon the typical American girl therefore are better in Gilbert's pages than in those of the adored artist of womankind; and the Gilbert mien is adapted to the admiration of girls, matinee and other.

The process work is very well rendered, Gilbert's wash drawings retaining the softness of the original medium; the sketches in color are very delightful, the make-up of the book original, and the whole affair peculiarly suited for a gift.

(Life Publishing Company.)

* * *

Mary Hallock Foote's vigorous young men always appeal to readers, even though—perhaps partly because—they are always in difficulties. "The Prodigal" is the title of her new book and the designation of its hero scapegrace. Clunie Robert is an Australian heir apparent whose father devised a curriculum of self-support and pecuniary self-sufficiency as a corrective for certain evils. As he had not confided to Clunie in advance his scheme or his reasons for it, the careless young fellow's adventures after shipwreck have a sentimental pathos in addition to the very real privations and trials endured therein. The story is hardly so well knit as most of Mrs. Foote's work; certainly not so powerful as her short-story work or so engaging as the "Led Horse Claim" or "Coeur d'Alene."

(Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

* * *

Readers of current fiction will scarcely have forgotten, even in the year's flood of fiction, Emma Rayner's "Free to Serve." The author has ready a novel of the Kentucky mountains called "Visiting the Sin." The heroine devotes herself to the pursuit of her father's murderer and to vengeance on his posterity. She is a mountain girl in whose blood race feuds are bred. The corrosive power of hatred, obscuring justice, friendship, affection, love itself, is graphically shown. Historically, of course, one misses nothing in Miss Rayner's vivid character sketches of the border types whose rugged individuality tempts many an author to his undoing. "Visiting the Sin" has an unfortunately melodramatic title, suggesting fiction of a quite inferior type. The book does not impress one with the breadth of treatment and the strength of workmanship so striking in "Free to Serve," but it is a conscientious piece of work and a story sufficiently thrilling.

(Small, Maynard & Co.)

* * *

Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler has collected the brilliant short stories which reveal the epigrammatic qualities of her successful novels: the volume is called "Cupid's Garden," but one thinks a more appropriate name would be "Cupid's Drawing Room." There is little of the pastoral about these highly finished sketches. The theme of each is love, but love's twists and quips and pranks and vagaries; not love at flood, triumphant over obstacles, or love balked or mocking or barren. They are witty, of course; that goes without saying.

(D. Appleton & Co.)

* * *

From the same press come more of those railroad tales of Cy Warman's. "Short Rails" crystallize in story the life of the road; the tragedies, the jealousies, the loves which make it a world of its own. Everything depends upon where the focus of man's life is—on the stage, the railroad, the shop, the bank. The circumference of his world depends on that, and outside of it lie most of the affairs of the greater world—"the world," whose rim encircles a thousand concentric orbits. The stories in "Short Rails" are brisk, compact and written in railroad vernacular.

(D. Appleton & Co.)

BUCHANAN, MICH., May 22.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your GRAIN-O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for us children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use it, packing every week. I am ten years old.

Yours respectfully, FANNIE WILLIAMS.

RECEPTION GOWN OF BLUE CLOTH.

The cut shows a reception gown of old blue cloth. The skirt has a slight train, and closes at the side under a band of mink, which is also carried around the foot. The bodice is fitted at the back and draped in front, and has a yoke of white mousseline de soie. A drapery of lace is carried around the yoke, forming sleeve caps and passing down the front in a jabot. This lace drapery is headed by a band of mink. The pagoda sleeves are bordered with mink, beneath which full sleeves of white mousseline de soie are gathered into a band at the wrist. The belt is of black velvet, with a bow, and a bow of



RECEPTION GOWN.

black velvet is placed at the bosom. A band of fur encircles the collar.

The lining of wraps has been for a long time an excuse for extravagance, very simple mantles sometimes having a lining of great cost. Silks, satins, plushes and furs have all had their turn, and now it is mousseline de soie and lace. The mousseline is shirred, gathered and tucked until it assumes a mossy appearance, and many yards are consumed in preparing the lining for an ordinary cape. Mantles of white, silver-gray or light beige cloth, very simple and plainly finished with stitching, have a lining of Irish guipure or Venetian embroidery, which adds enormously to their value. Women who already possess heavy lace or embroidery may by thus using it obtain a most luxurious effect, and fortunately a cape lining does not demand to be cut in a number of pieces, thus destroying the goods. It may be kept all in one and the material utilized afterward for something else.

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

To be great is to be misunderstood.—Emerson.

Breakfast.

Eggs and Minced Meat in Fancy Mold.
French Fried Potatoes.
Hot Corn Gems. Wheat Rolls.
Coffee.

Luncheon.

Larded Steak. Fried Parsnips.
Tomato Salad.
Chocolate Blanc Mange.
Little Cakes. Green Tea

Dinner.

Game Soup.
Boiled Mutton, Caper Sauce.
Roast Potatoes.
Cauliflower with Cheese.
Egg Salad.
Tenby Cream.
Crackers and Cheese.
Cafe Noir.

Tenby Cream. Put into a saucepan a pint of milk, half a pound of lump sugar, the grated rinds of three lemons and one ounce of gelatin previously soaked in a little water. Dissolve all these over the fire; then let the mixture cool for a short time and stir in the yolks of three eggs which are not beaten and place it on the fire to curdle. Afterward strain, and when cool add the juice of three lemons and the whites of the three eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Stir all quickly together and pour into a wet mold. When turned out, the effect of this sweet is very pretty. The bottom half will be of the consistency and color of a lemon jelly, and the top half will be of a white, spongy cream.

WILL FOREIGN MISSIONARY WORK BE NEEDED?

[E. M. Merriam, in American Monthly Review of Reviews.]

Foreign missions have been the glory of the nineteenth century. The contributions of the churches in Christian lands for their maintenance have been swelling year by year. There is no doubt that this growth should continue. The status of Christianity in non-Christian lands is not yet such that aggressive work by foreign Christians for the kingdom of their Redeemer can be diminished. But a certain dismay has beyond question come to many Christians in view of a supposed indefinite and unlimited call upon Christendom for increased contributions for foreign mission-work. The question has arisen, When is this to stop? To this question the points presented afford an answer. There will be a culmination in foreign missions. A time will come when expenditures for this work may and ought to begin to diminish. The quickness with which the turning-point may be reached depends on the energy and liberality of the Church of Christ in the early years of the twentieth century. The nations of the earth are in a tumult. All the world is about to be open to the preaching of the Gospel of Christ as never before. Bold, aggressive labor for his kingdom, on lines of the best methods, will be more effective in the twentieth than in the nineteenth century. By a few years of strenuous labor and liberal giving, a mighty transformation will be wrought. By wise and adequate labors, Christianity may be made paramount in every nation on earth in the early years of the twentieth century.

THE TRANSIENT STARS.

[Dora Reade Goodale, in New Lippincott.]

In the starred snow-wreath million proofs I saw
Proofs crystal-clear, of wisdom, life and law:
....Stars brief as day-dreams! Who makes such much be
Of boundless skill, of infinite energy.

CA'LINE'S VIOLETS.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

What' they growed I never knowed—
Garden, or 'longside the road;
All I know is that they're mine
From the hand of sweet Ca'line!
Rose is red an' vi-lets blue;
Ca'line's cheeks air red ones, too!

When they come it wuz a day
Clouds had rained themselves away;
In the cold skies roun' about
Not a sunbeam peekin' out;
I fergot the rainy skies—
So much blue in Ca'line's eyes!

Think now of a feller—say,
Built fer plowin'—stackin' hay,
Splittin' rails, and so forth, and
Takin' flowers from Ca'line's hand!
(Tain't a hand of jewelled rings—
Ca'line's hands don't need sich things!)

Think of it—an' Ca'line—she
Like a vi'let sweet to me!
Lookin', in this lonesome place,
Like the rose smiled in her face!
Givin' of them vi'lets blue
Like some dream that had come true!

Well! they're mine; an' sweet Ca'line—
May the sun forever shine
Whar' she passes, fair an' free,
Fer the light she brought to me!
Think I mind these rainy skies?
No! My heaven's in Ca'line's eyes!

FANCIES.

The antiquarian has no use for a thing until time has rendered it useless.—[Chicago News.

He—I am afraid you don't like my dancing.

She—On the contrary, I think it is very amusing.—[Life.

Miss Oldtimer—I think kissing is so foolish!

Miss Maybudd—Oh! But you mustn't believe everything you read.—[Puck.

Dodson—Tapley hopes to be a social lion.

Fogson—I don't see why he shouldn't be; he is already a cub.—[Harlem Life.

"The question as to whether a man marries his first love," said the Confed Philosopher, "ain't so important in the long run as whether he has married the last one."—[Indianapolis Press.

"I know I shall never love another woman as I do you."

"I should hope not!"

"Well, you needn't get mad about it. I'll bet I could if I wanted to."—[Life.

"Miss Binks hasn't a particle of social instinct."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, when she is invited to lunch she talks more than the girl who is to pay the bill."—[Chicago Record.

Teacher—Who was it supported the world on his shoulders?

Bright Pupil—Atlas.

Teacher—And how was Atlas supported?

Bright Pupil—By Mrs. Atlas, I suppose.—[Chicago News.

Smarte—I don't suppose you want to borrow five or ten dollars?

Lamb—No; fact is, I'm unusually flush just at present.

Smarte—Isn't that nice! By the way, I suppose you can accommodate with a twenty? Awfully glad to have met you.—[Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Housekeep—I suppose you want a piece of cake, too.

Harvard Hashen—No, lady, but if there's an old black suit o' clothes about the house I could use that. The poor feller you gave the cake to yesterday was my brother.—[Philadelphia Press.

"I—er—beg your pardon, Miss Clara, but that was an awfully strong punch you made me last night."

"Why, it didn't do you any harm, did it?"

"Well, I don't know. I have been worried to death ever since for fear I proposed to you."—[Life.

PERSONALS.

....The Oregon Historical Society proposes that a commemorative celebration of the centenary of the Lewis and Clarke expedition to the Pacific Coast shall be held at Portland in 1905.

....Rev. A. C. Eggleston of Windsor, Conn., has accepted the position of financial secretary of Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass. Mr. Eggleston has been a trustee of the academy for a number of years.

....Frederic Harrison, the noted English philosopher and critic, has accepted an invitation from President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University to deliver a lecture there during his coming visit to this country.

....Thomas Carlyle's old Dumfriesshire farmhouse of Craigenputtoch, where he wrote "Sartor Resartus," is now in the possession of his grandnephew, who strongly resembles the historian and greatly dislikes the visits of tourists to the place.

....Dr. Edward A. Ross, whose recent dismissal from the Leland Stanford University was the subject of extended comment, has accepted a professorship in the University of Nebraska, the appointment being made by the Populist majority on the executive committee of the board of regents.

....Henry S. Eastham, the last survivor of the crews that served in Commodore Perry's famous expedition to Japan, died a few days ago at his home in Berkeley, Cal. He was a native of New Bedford. Mr. Eastham served through all the stirring scenes of 1853, when Perry with his 10 warships opened the ports of Japan to the commerce of the civilized world. He helped fight the Chinese pirates who swarmed the Asiatic coast at that time.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. White are spending a week in Providence with Mr. White's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Staples. Mrs. Nellie Almy has charge of the house during their absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivory P. Lowe are entertaining their grandson, Master Robert Lowe of Fall River.

The two farms belonging to the heirs of Charles Carr and of Job Carr, the former on the East Main road and the latter on the Middle road, have both been sold to Portuguese, the price of the Charles Carr farm being $5,100.

A comforter has recently been tied at the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Christian Church, the covering for which was pieced by a woman after she had passed her one hundredth birthday.

Mrs. William G. Barker is still quite ill, although improving.

The new company which bought the copper works a short time ago is putting up an extensive wharf.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c. Try it today.

TO CHRISTIANIZE CHINA.

The Only Means to Prevent Her from Imperilling the World's Future.

[Boston Herald.]

One of the most important contributions to our knowledge of the great problems involved in the relations of China to the outside world is that made in a book written before the acute stages of the present trouble were reached. It is called "China and Christianity," and its author, Mr. Alexander Mitchie, was for nearly 20 years the resident correspondent of the London Times in Pekin. Singularly enough, it was published in Tien Tsin, and, until its recent re-issue in the Western world, it has hardly been known beyond a comparatively small circle of readers in the East. It is probably the most authoritative statement of the subject yet made, and discusses the questions involved broadly, dispassionately and without prejudice. Sir Robert Hart, in his masterly article on the siege of the legations and the Chinese situation, held out, as practically the only hope against the prospect that China would eventually imperil the world's future, and perhaps undermine our civilization, the possibility that Christianity might make a mighty advance and so spread through the land as to convert China into the friendliest of friendly powers and the foremost patron of all that makes for peace and good-will.

The way in which China used our own weapons against us in the first stages of the recent warfare shows that she is not an inapt pupil. She has learned the use of certain modern instrumentalities to excellent advantage; some day, and probably before long, she will acquire them all. She has made the telegraph serve her purpose, and she will soon have railways and all the other improvements. Then, with China fully equipped, placed industrially and scientifically on a par with ourselves, and dominated by the keen commercial instinct of the most mercantile of races, consequently possessing the vast wealth that such a development inevitably creates, what—to put the point as Sir Robert argues it—may our own civilization not fear from her aggressiveness, especially if these vast potencies are directed by the impulses and the ethical standards of barbarism? Has not Christianity the strongest of motives for seeing its faith in its truest form spread through China?

The Chinese are hardly the inert, unreceptive people they are commonly held to be, conservative though they are. Other great religions have not been slow in taking root among them: Buddhism, Taoism, Mohammedanism. And Christianity is by no means anything new in that country, for the Nestorian faith was introduced as early as the seventh century, and flourished until it was gradually superseded by Mohammedanism. Then, ever since the end of the sixteenth century, there has been active propagandism for Christianity in China—originally by the Catholics, and in the nineteenth century by various Protestant sects. The Chinese were singularly tolerant of the introduction of all these new religions, and, though Christianity seems eventually to have aroused the bitterest opposition, it has never, until the present, been subjected to persecutions comparable to those recorded in its history elsewhere.

Mr. Mitchie writes from the point of view of the broadest Christianity. That faith is in China to stay, and to spread, he holds; and he desires to see it spread in the best way. He gives full value to the meritorious work of Christian missionaries, and the improvement of conditions where their influence has been exerted. On the other hand, he shows how a great portion of the antagonism has come from an offensive tendency to attack traditions and institutions held in the greatest reverence by the Chinese people, and to take advantage of treaty privileges in securing undue consideration for themselves and their converts in their relations to their neighbors and to the authorities.

Unhappily, the conduct of some of the civilized powers at Pekin in the past few months, in dealing with the Chinese people on a plane practically as low as that of the Chinese themselves—with no pretence of observing the standards inculcated by the faith they profess—is pretty discouraging for the hopes of those who aim to see a Christianity that shall be so in fact as well as in name implanted in that country. Therefore, the "miraculous spread of Christianity in its best form," which Sir Robert Hart holds to be the only alternative to partition among the powers, as the means for avenging "the yellow peril," seems a very unlikely thing to come from the present triumph of the Christian nations, so called.

But might not the movement come from within? One of the factors that led to the present crisis was the influence of modern scientific and philosophical literature on Chinese thought. Translations of some of the best works into Chinese had profoundly affected many of the foremost minds of the country, to whom it was all a revelation. The circulation of these works has been very large. Had it not been for the triumph of the reaction aroused, this movement might conceivably today have been in control of the Chinese government. And it has but just begun; it is bound to proceed, and its spread must eventually be something prodigious. China is evidently on the eve of a great awakening. It would not be unnatural if, with these newly conceived ideas, there should be carried the highest ethical standards of western thought, together with the purest Christianity, stripped of dogma and of theological husks. In this way the redemption of China might come about—the seed sown in the best minds and working its way from above down through the masses.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to clear the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to allay itching and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

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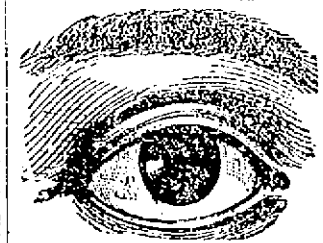
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I have received today another lot of this excellent kraut.

It is the finest that has ever been sold in this city.

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Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901.

ENLARGING CONGRESS.

The population of the country having increased, the House of Representatives has to increase or else the ratio of population to Representatives has to be increased. All states have not grown alike in the past ten years, and to change the number of inhabitants per Representative would result in reducing the Congressional delegations of some of the states. Their relative strength in Congress would not be affected, but to reduce the number of members to be elected from a state would give its politicians one less prize to struggle for and would cause a rearrangement of district boundaries which would render existing members less sure of reelection. Therefore the House has voted to increase its membership about thirty.

This would not be a very serious matter; the House would still be far smaller than the House of Commons; but the way in which the House of Representatives is seated is a strong argument against increasing its membership. Members of Parliament are seated on benches placed near to each other. Members of Congress are seated at desks, each of which takes up a good deal of room. The chamber of the House will not be increased, but the area occupied by members will have to increase with the membership. Having desks, the members use them and this makes a noise, and the addition of thirty desks and thirty members will make additional noise. The area now occupied by members and the noise or 357 men writing at their desks, or moving things on their desks, renders it of little use for any one who has not an exceptionally powerful voice to try to talk to the House. There are a few men for whom the House will keep still, but they are very few. The conditions have long given to men with stentorian lungs a disproportionate privilege and influence in the House. To increase the membership will increase the disadvantage of a man who is not a foghorn.

It has been repeatedly proposed to take the desks out of the House, and seat the members in a smaller area. The arguments are all on that side, but the House votes down any change. Every member feels that he is first and foremost the attorney for his district, the claim agent for all his constituents. This involves a lot of letter reading and letter writing, and although he has a clerk, he must do much of this work himself, and he feels that he is saving a lot of time if he can do it while the House is in session. Whether he can hear his colleagues does not matter much; whether they can hear him is a secondary consideration; the main thing is to look after his district and his constituents, and to this end he clings to his desk. In the present, Congress one member has opposed the increase because it is already too difficult to catch the eye of the Speaker and secure recognition and the floor. That is not going to be affected much by a change in the number of members. The Speaker's eye is not the prize in a lottery; it is awarded deliberately and of design. If the House were half as large some of the members would find it no easier to catch the eye of the Speaker; if it were twice as large others would have no greater difficulty. He usually knows whom he will recognize before he takes his seat.

A SERIOUS SLIP.

Mark Twain made a merry and very acceptable speech at the City Club dinner in New York last week until he reached his concluding words, when the spirit moved him to give the administration one of those little raps which are getting to be inevitable in his remarks. This time he overdid it, and roused resentment among the listeners by alluding to the star-spangled banner as "a polluted flag." Even our first humorist cannot be borne with patiently when he s - far forgets himself. The re were some who had followed the flag through fire and blood. The stern silence that followed when Mr. Clemens took his seat was distinctly disconcerting to that gentleman. Fortunately the next speaker was a man understanding the power of reserve, and somewhat of a humorist himself, and taking the annexation side boldly in answer to Mr. Clemens's challenge, he made a funny and irresistible response, which restored good humor and left the sting of the first speech with the maker alone.

It has always been the fashion among some discontented Americans to attack the flag when things are not quite to their mind, but it floats on undisturbed. Its straying to Alaska or Porto Rico or the South seas leaves it the same Old Glory. Men may come and men may go, but the flag remains unsmirched by experiments or mistakes. Those who desert it for awhile come back eagerly, as we know, and are ready to bear it on to further victories. Abroad, our flag is respected today as it never was before. At home, one flutter of distress from it would call to arms in a moment a vast army of defenders. It is an exploded idea that Mr. Clemens holds, and to which he gives voice in his doubt as to the success of the efforts to bring peace and higher civilization to the Filipino, who is on our hands in a way that makes him a responsibility not to be thrown over lightly.

GOOD ROADS.

The bequest of $60,000 by a Maryland farmer to be used by his county in making good roads is a reminder of how much farmers need good roads and how little disposed they have been until recently to co-operate with the efforts to secure them. Nothing is more utilitarian than a good road and yet it is probable that the amusement of bicycle riding has been the cause of more road improvement than anything else that has occurred.

It is not singular that farmers have been slow in joining the good roads movement, though they may be criticised for being a little slower than the facts warranted. It costs a great deal of labor or money to make good roads; the farmers have been too busy on their farms to do much of the work, and they are not rich enough to pay heavy taxes easily. But in the older parts of the country, where farm houses and barns and schoolhouses had been built and a beginning had been made with roads, one might have expected a greater willingness among the farmers to improve the roads than has been common. In Massachusetts the state has undertaken to assist the counties and towns in road-making. This puts a part of the expense upon the urban population which is quite justifiable, for while the parties most concerned are the residents of the rural districts, the entire population is directly or indirectly interested in reducing the cost of transportation.

The bicycle and automobile demands for good roads are inspired solely by the pleasure of riding over them. But there is an enormous waste of time and horseflesh, or ox-flesh, in hauling farm products over roads as bad as most of the country roads of America are during the greater part of the year. A very large portion of these roads are so rough as to add much to the labor of the team. In a hilly country they are usually much too steep for economy; a team can draw no more than it can draw over the steepest part of the road. In wet weather they are too frequently sloughs, always difficult and occasionally impossible to traverse, unless the soil is very sandy, in which case they are likely to be almost impassable in a dry time.

The isolation of farm life has been due in a considerable degree to the difficulty of traveling. The trolley car is now penetrating the farming districts and making country life a very different thing from what it used to be. If the boys and girls have bicycles they have individual means of locomotion and additional motives for desiring good roads. The movement is now started, and will gain in power as the economy, as well as comfort, of good roads comes to be felt. A smooth, hard road, with easy grades, will prolong the life of farm animals and farm rolling stock, and save the farmer more time than he now realizes that he loses. In the course of a few years all the older parts of the country will be provided with fairly good roads, but the West Virginia mountaineers will probably have to come to town in the saddle or drive "spiked" teams to the court house for several years.

THE POSITION AS TO CHINA.

There is no indication that the Chinese wish to avoid punishment and payment for the mischief made in the late outbreak. Blood and money they are ready to pour out like water, and if the nations will be content with this we could have the government reestablished in Pekin and order restored in no time. But it is the future that the Chinese are struggling to keep free from foreign interference. China has tried once and again to assert her power, and while she had signally failed in the end she has shown an increase of strength that makes it hopeful that she can one day defy the world and civilization.

China is vigorously objecting to all that part of the negotiations that aims to secure the future of diplomats in that country, their respectful treatment, the regard for treaty rights and the assurance of the safety of foreigners in the kingdom. On the other hand, it is what has passed that the nations could overlook. What is to come is the essential part of their mission to make certain. The old insolent attitude of China must be forgotten in a new attitude of mutual respect. That difference of opinion as to the future is all that stands in the way of peace today. China must be conquered for the future, and she is yet some way from this desirable point. To give way, and resume any of the old dallying, will be to invite another crisis, and that not very distant. It will be better to go on parleying now indefinitely than to yield anything to China that will allow the chance of another need of correction such as she is receiving at this time.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" A VICIOUS BOOK!

After all these years "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is receiving some very severe criticism. F. Hopkinson Smith, himself a Southerner, says he does not think the book portrayed the truth of Southern life. In an address last evening in Boston he said: "This book, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' is the most vicious book that ever appeared. It compares with Kennan's first book on Russia. I could go into the prisons of the North today and write a similar book. The book precipitated the war, and made the North believe nothing but the very worst of the South. We are not an inhuman people; we are all alike; we are Americans. It was an outrage to raise the North against the South. The book was an appalling, awful and criminal mistake."

Hon. William E. Chandler of New Hampshire is making the fight of his life for re-election to the United States Senate. There are numerous candidates against him, but he hopes to be able to pull through. His opponents are confident of being able to defeat him. The legislative caucus which will decide the question will be held this evening.

New Jersey gets a good revenue from its corporation law. The state's gross receipts last year were $3,453,295, and its expenses $2,701,226. This gives a balance of $752,068 to its credit, the greater part of which comes from fees on the corporations chartered in the state.

Bishop Potter is assisting the anti-vice crusaders in Philadelphia. From all reports it looks as if he has all he can conveniently handle on this score in his own city of New York. Philadelphia, however, needs some such man as Bishop Potter to start its crusade.

It is a curious state of affairs when the liquor interests and the temperance societies are working together, but such seems to be the case in regard to the army canteen. It looks now as if the combined interests would succeed.

WORKING UP LEFT-OVERS.

[Washington Star.]

"Well, I was the discoverer of my own field," said a woman worker the other day. "It worried me to see the vegetables and fruits at my grocer's wither and finally dry up and be thrown away. I thought the matter over, and finally determined to make a proposition. It was this: That he would allow me to take all vegetables and fruits that were not fresh enough to bring the best prices and preserve them on shares, he to dispose of them in his shop.

"He was quite willing, and now for two years I have been making as many pickles and preserves as I have the time to give to the work. All his left-overs are sent to me, and I make them up and send them back to be sold at a fair price. His store has gotten the reputation of having home-made pickles and preserves, and there is always a good demand for such things, so he is pleased, not only to have his unsalable fruits and vegetables saved, but to sell the preserves and pickles. I also make wines and cordials when he receives orders for them, but not otherwise, and it is the same with catsups. I do the work, and as I make no outlay I am not worried when the sales are not made, neither do I worry about its not being a good year for fruits and vegetables. Last year my share of the profits was $735. When you consider that I made no investment except my own time and labor, I think that you will agree that I did pretty well. But you must remember that I now do not go off for a summer holiday, as most other women, but remain in town during the summer and go out at the season when there are the fewest vegetables in the market.

"At present I make up the 'left-overs' from six groceries, and I could get as many more had I the time and was so situated that I could take more help. I do not, however, think I shall branch out during the next two years, for family reasons, but when I do I intend to get as many grocers as I can find, and have a sort of preserve and pickle factory. But I do not wish any one to fancy that the vegetables I use are decayed or too much withered, for such is not the case. I take them always on the second day, some varieties on the evening of the first, and in that way they are not only as fresh as those used by the usual preservers, but the grocers are compelled to have a fresh supply, and they themselves say that when such a fact becomes known in their trade it is of the greatest benefit."

"I think my work is a new one," said yet another woman, who had been an interested listener to the first speaker. "My husband is a butcher and ever since I married him I have been worrying over the amount of meat that was wasted. It worried me night and day, and I thought that I had some reason to worry, because we did not have anything to spare. I was not wasteful, and he said that he was as careful as any other butcher, and that they all had to lose meat. Well, because every other butcher in the town threw away meat, and what would have been good soup bones, had they been used in time, did not reconcile me to loss on our own part, and I set to work to see what could be done with them. It didn't take me long after I had read a few advertisements of soups and broths.

"I told my husband that I intended making all his unsalable meat into soup stock and putting it in his place for sale. He laughed at me, but I was determined, and he finally let me have my way. Now he has all the meat that he has not sold sent home, and I make it up into stock, and putting it into jars, label it neatly and send it back to the shop, to be sold to those who wish such things. There are many women who are only too glad to buy soup stock. It saves them a lot of work and a large amount of gas or other fuel. Many of my husband's patrons say that they never thought they could afford to have soup more than once or twice a week, if then, owing to the time and fuel required to make the stock. Of course by not having soup they often threw away many things that otherwise could have been used in making it. Now they say they never throw away a cold vegetable, and that their soup costs them nothing beyond the small price of the stock, and does not take any longer to cook than potatoes. He gets ready sale for all that I can make, and he says that having such a thing for sale has drawn a number of new customers to his shop. In any event the meat is no longer wasted, and from what he threw away I now make several hundred dollars a year. The work is not disagreeable, and I have often thought that if some woman dependent on her own exertions would give it a try, she could make a good thing of it by doing up the meat of several butchers."

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Notable Events Occurring at the Opening of the Nineteenth Century.

(Copyright, 1901, by R. E. Hughes, Louisville.)

Sokoto, later an important Fulah kingdom, in central Soudan, was little known until now, the country being divided among a number of small chiefs, a prey to the powerful Kings of Bornu, Kebbi and Songhwai. The Fulahs, then little regarded and semi-serfs in position, were scattered all over the country apparently without any national pride to unite them to common action. Othamdan Fodio appeared as their deliverer. With the watchword of Islam he gave a new life to his tribesmen, and in an incredibly short time transformed them from peaceful nomads into soldiers of the crescent, and swept into a whirlwind over an enormous area, establishing himself as ruler and Mohammedanism as the religon of the whole of Central Soudan.

The perpetual motion crank was in evidence at the dawn of the nineteenth century. Magnetism seemed to have been the favorite field for the vain quest. A shoemaker of Linlithgow, Scotland, called Spence, pretended that he had found a black substance which intercepted magnetic attraction and repulsion, and he produced two machines which were moved, as he asserted, by the agency of permanent magnets, thanks to the black substance. The fraud was speedily exposed, and another page in the chapter of the book of human folly was written.

Phrenology attracted much attention under the various names of "cranioscopy," "zoonomy," etc. Gall, who formulated this empirical system of psychology, had just published his first paper on the subject at Vienna, and was giving public lectures, when the Austrian government, at the instance of the ecclesiastical authorities, commanded him to discontinue his lectures. In this year Spurzheim, a native of Longwick, near Treves, Prussia, became Gall's pupil, and proved a powerful ally in promulgating the system. Being pronounced dangerous to religion greatly stimulated Gall's celebrity.

Kamehameha was chief of the Island of Hawaii, and from a start given him nine years before by Vancouver, who laid at his request the keel for a vessel on the European model, had built 20 vessels of from 25 to 50 tons each, which traded among the islands. Having encouraged a warlike spirit in his people, and introduced firearms, Kamehameha attacked and overcame the chiefs of the other islands one after the other until he became undisputed master of the whole group, discovered in 1778 by Captain Cook.

Matthew Flinders, English navigator, explorer and man of science, sailed on sloop Investagator for a thorough exploration of the coast of Terra Australis, as the southern continent was still called. Flinders was the first to give it the name Australia. Commencing from King George's sound, he discovered and made a preliminary survey of all the south coasts of Australia to Bass Strait, and the east coast from the barrier reef to Torres strait, as well as the east coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Forty million pounds of cotton were raised in 1801.

John Calhoun, a leading politican of the United States, commenced to study for the bar at the age of 19.

HOW TO MAKE COFFEE.

[Washington Star.]

Americans who have taken up the English afternoon tea must now needs demonstrate their impartial hospitality by showing equal favor to the Continental afternoon coffee. It is generally conceded that as an incendiary subject coffee-making ranks next to politics and religion, and most coffee enthusiasts hold that there is an "only way." The mildest-mannered, broadest-minded of women is apt to gasp with indignation when you pronunciate your pet theory that the most delicate flavor is obtained by putting ground coffee on the fire in cold water and removing it in time to escape boiling point, even though you protest that said theory was "made in Germany." The "only way" enthusiast overlooks the fact that various methods produce various flavors, corresponding to various tastes, and really good coffee may be made in many different fashions, boiling always excepted.

The Cubans make a delicious coffee by putting the freshly parched and ground bean into a flannel bag fastened to the top of an earthen jar, and allowing cold water to slowly filter through. The liquid is then heated in a tightly sealed vessel. This method is well worth a trial. A most novel recipe for coffee is given by a young woman whose friends all unite in pronouncing her beverage perfection.

"I can make good coffee by anybody's recipe," she says, "if I have plenty of coffee to make it with, but my own particular method I stumbled on through indolence and an irreverent disregard of sacred tradition. I make it exactly as I do tea, rinsing a china pot with boiling water and putting into it a liberal supply of the freshly ground berries. I add to this enough boiling water to thoroughly saturate the grounds and let it stand for five or 10 minutes. I then add the required amount of boiling water, stir it up from the bottom, and it is ready to serve. Coffee can be ground much coarser for this method than for the French coffee pot, and it is, therefore, always much clearer.

"Coffee lovers usually view my performances with much agitation, until they have tasted the finished product, whereupon they marvel greatly. I think I can claim to be the least fussy of coffee fiends. Besides having plenty of good, freshly ground coffee, there is but one other essential, a perfectly tight and absolutely clean vessel to make it in, and a china pot is always the best and safest. For black coffee the cheaper South American varieties have an acid taste which many people like, but those who use cream usually find this acid property rather objectionable."

Where "frills" are desirable a delicious flavor may be given to coffee by rubbing lumps of loaf sugar over orange or lemon rind. There is a great difference in the flavor of orange peel, and thick skins are usually more spicy. One lump of sugar rubbed on all sides will absorb considerable of the orange tang.

Apropos of frills, there is a new one for tea, which seems to be very little known. A slice of lime added to the afternoon cup of tea gives a decided and very piquant flavor to that refreshing drink. Those who approve of the slice of lemon would do well to put the lime to the test.

NINE KINDS OF FOOLS.

The union gospel meetings yesterday afternoon and last evening were attended by large crowds, and the interest in the services continues to increase. At the evening meeting at the First Presbyterian church Mr. Gell took his text from I Samuel XXVI:21. "Then said Saul I have sinned; return, my son David; for I will no more do thee harm, because my soul was precious in thine eyes this day. Behold I have played the fool and have erred exceedingly." His subject was "Fools," and the speaker mentioned and illustrated nine kinds of fools, as follows: Thoughtless, hypocrites, unwise, heedless, thick-headed, boasting, self-confident, dull and those who hurt themselves.

This afternoon's services were at the Second Baptist Church, the first at 2:30 being for women only, and the second, at 3 o'clock, for the general public, the subject being "A Trip to Laodicea." This evening at the Presbyterian Church the subject of the address will be "Where is the Devil."

BURGLAR ALARMS BUT NO BURGLARS.

The burglar alarm in the Aquidneck National Bank building has been somewhat erratic of late and efforts have been made to put it in stable form. Yesterday, however, it gave two false alarms, the first during the afternoon and the second about 10:30 at night. The alarm rings in at the Police Station and on both occasions the police hurried to the scene, only to find the watchman peacefully on guard and nothing doing.

When the alarm rang at night the police left the station on the run, and though Thames street but a moment before looked almost as quiet as the grave the running of three or four policemen was enough to cause a crowd, and in an incredibly short time there were a couple of hundred men gathered about the bank. As the police learned from the night watchman that everything was all right, except the burglar alarm, and they had nothing else to do they dispersed the crowd and returned to the Station. The police do not see much fun in this false burglar alarm business; still, it does not take so long to get to the Aquidneck bank as it used in years past to reach Castle Hill or Mr. Rice's place on Washington street when the burglar alarm decided to ring.

Incidental to the alarm some of those who rushed to the scene learned for the first time that many of the most valuable gifts for the Vanderbilt-French wedding are stored in the bank and this of course added to the interest in the affair.

BANK NOTICES.

National Exchange Bank.
NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 8, 1901.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Exchange Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the year ensuing: Edward A. Brown, Gardiner B. Reynolds, Perry G. Case, Edward S. Peckham, David Braman, Frederick B. Coggeshall.
At a meeting of the directors, held the same day, Edward A. Brown was elected president, Perry G. Case vice president, George H. Proud cashier, Everett S. Greason teller, Harold B. Chase clerk.
GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

First National Bank.
NEWPORT, R. I.
At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the year ensuing: T. Mumford Seabury, Philip Elder, John S. Langley, William L. Sisson, Francis S. Barker, Charles A. Brackett and I. Goodwin Hobbs.
At a subsequent meeting T. Mumford Seabury was elected president, John S. Langley vice president, Nath'l. B. Swinburne, cashier, Edward L. Spencer teller, David E. Easterbrooks clerk.
NATH'L. B. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Union National Bank
NEWPORT, R. I.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, held at their banking room, January 8, 1901, the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: R. S. Barker, E. B. H. Sherman, John H. Crosby, Wm. H. Hammett, John J. Watson, Thomas Crosby, John S. Coggeshall.
And at a subsequent meeting of the directors Robert S. Barker was re-elected president, John S. Coggeshall, cashier, William A. Coggeshall teller and John S. Coggeshall, 2d., clerk.
J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., January 8, 1901.

NOTICE.
Office Newport Gas Light Co.
December 31, 1900.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on Monday, January 14, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. K. QUINN, Treasurer.

CAUTION.
The public is warned that no employe or other person is authorized to sell or dispose of any coal, barrel or other merchandise from my premises in Newport.
I shall consider that any person, who, after this date, shall receive any merchandise as aforesaid, will be guilty of "receiving stolen goods" and I will make every effort to prosecute such person, according to law.
HENRY A. THORNDIKE.
Newport, R. I., Jan. 9, 1901.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
200 Thames Street,
ROOM 36.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 8 A. M.—Forecast for New England—Rain and warmer tonight and Friday; northeasterly winds becoming southerly, brisk on the coast.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Jan. 10, 8 A. M.—Local forecast—Rain or snow tonight and Friday morning, followed by clearing weather; warmer tonight and colder Friday night; south to west winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The area of high pressure which was central north of the lake region Wednesday morning has moved rapidly eastward and this morning covers the lower St. Lawrence valley and the provinces. The weak disturbance which was over western Texas moved rapidly northeastward, increasing in force, and this morning has developed into a storm of considerable energy, central at 8 a. m. over southern Michigan, with lowest barometer of 29.76 inches. The weather today is generally cloudy in the central and eastern portion of the country, with rain and snow in the lake region and Ohio valley. The storm has caused copious rains in the western Gulf states and central valleys. At 8 a. m. the temperature was 10 at Eastport, Portland 20, Northfield, Vt., 14, Boston 30, New York 38, Washington 38, New Orleans 66, Chicago 22, Bismarck 14 below and San Francisco 40.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	13 h	14 h
Temperature,	34	30	29
Barometer,	30.25	30.12	30.06
Wind,	N E	E	E
Weather,	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10.
Sun rises ..... 7 h 13 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 51 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 18 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 14 m
High water ..... 11 h 26 m; 23 h 56 m

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11.
Sun rises ..... 7 h 13 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 52 m
Moon rises ..... 23 h 40 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 19 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 15 m
High water ..... 12 h 12 m; — h — m

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12.
Sun rises ..... 7 h 13 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 53 m
Moon rises ..... — h — m
Length of day ..... 9 h 20 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 16 m
High water ..... 0 h 48 m; 13 h 06 m

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13.
Sun rises ..... 7 h 12 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 54 m
Moon rises ..... 0 h 28 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 22 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 18 m
High water ..... 1 h 41 m; 14 h 09 m

Moon's Phases.
Last Quarter, January 13, 12 h 18 m, M.
New Moon, January 20, 8 h 56 m, E.
First Quarter, January 27, 4 h 32 m, M.
Full Moon, February 5, 10 h 30 m, M.

NEW TODAY.

Lost—Watch Charm; 7th page.
Wanted—Stack of Hay, etc.; 7th page.
Pomona Grange—Anniversary; 8th page.
Boston Grocery—Formosa Tea; 4th page.
Rooney's Market—R. I. Eggs; 6th page.
Henry A. Thorndike—Caution; 8th page.
National Ex. Bank—Election of Officers; 4th p.

FOR SALE.
An excellent commodious two-tenement house property near Rhode Island avenue. Most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage and gradual payments on the same can be arranged for. Also small desirable corner building lot on Pope street at a bargain.
H. L. OYER, 1 Travers Block.

Welsbach Lights,
Mantels and Glassware,
Placed on trial and guaranteed
To burn less gas per candle power than any other imitation burner.
PHILIP F. CONROY,
141 Thames St. Telephone 271.

Fire Insurance.
AGENCY OF THE
PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Assets, $353,696.62
Surplus, $15,879.77
Insures dwellings, mercantile and farm property and pays dividends on all policies.
HENRY BULL, JR., AGENT,
197 Thames St.

FOR SALE.
COTTAGE HOUSE,
Location within 150 ft. of Broadway, near Lake's Corner. Has eleven rooms, bathroom, steam heat, set tubs in basement and all improvements. Built about five years. Price $4,500.
HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
197 Thames Street.

Arctic Ice Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.
THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.
PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
Office, Commercial Wharf.
JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

A. W. LUTHER
Real Estate.
Office - - - Ferry Wharf,
Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor,
124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
HOURS 9 A. M. TILL 6 P. M.
TELEPHONE NO. 220.
FOR RENT from 25th March, 1901, for a year or term of years, the farm of 25 acres, with house thereon, and farm buildings. Crib to hold 150 bushels of Corn. Raises above 15 tons good Hay. Pasture land. On Old Fort Road, close to Newport. Apply at MR. TAYLOR'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

MARRIED.

SMITH—SIMMONS—In Providence, 7th inst., by Rev. P. B. Jackson, Charles W. Smith and Mrs. Annie M. Simmons, both of Fall River.

DIED.

HICKS—In Fall River, 8th inst., George H. Hicks, aged 64 years, 27 days.
FARIA—In Fall River, 9th inst., Joseph Faria, aged 60 years.
WILLARD—In South Westport, 6th inst., Mr. Willard, aged 79 years, 10 months.
BROWN—In Providence, 9th inst., Annie Elizabeth Brown, in her 62d year.
HAMLIN—In Providence, 9th inst., Mary Anna B., widow of William E. Hamlin, in her 82d year.
THAYER—In Providence, 8th inst., Olney L. Thayer, in his 75th year.
DANIELS—In East Providence, 8th inst., Hester, widow of Stephen Daniels, in her 73d year.
CHAMPLIN—At Wood River Junction, 6th inst., Nathan Champlin, in his 71st year.
BARNES—In Rockland, 6th inst., Alfred Barnes, in his 67th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 822 & 824 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 618 Thames street. Residence 8 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

Lameness in the muscles and joints indicates rheumatism. Don't dally with it a minute. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and cure it.

BARGAINS IN SMALL PROPERTIES.
Two-tenement house, 5th ward, 4 years old, $4,750
Two cottages, 1st ward, 2,350
Cottage on a corner, 1st ward, 2,000
Cottage on Appleby St., 2,900
Cottage on Tilley Ave., 2,650
Cottage on Clinton Ave., 1,900
Fire Insurance placed in best Stock and Mutual Companies.
SIMEON HAZARD, 94 BROADWAY.
Telephone 638.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—One meat cooler, 6 ft. by 3 ft.; one 3-tub butter cooler, 1 meat rack, 1 4-ft. meat bench. Apply to Charles Tisdale, 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE.
A Yost Typewriting Machine
In perfect order and nearly new. Address Box 13, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE,
THE FINELY LOCATED AND WELL-KNOWN
Hotel Aquidneck.
Possession may be given February 1, 1901. For further particulars apply to Philip Elder.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Fine House of 13 Rooms
In excellent order. All improvements. 261 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.
Moderate price.
William O. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

DRUGGISTS.

Downing Brothers
ARE SHOWING A LINE OF
TOILET REQUISITES
Staple Goods,
WHICH WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
Our stock of Cologne Waters, Handkerchief Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Olive Wood Mirrors, Military Brushes, etc., will be sold at prices within reach of all.
42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Colgate's, Ricksecker's, Spiehler's, Wright's, Lubin's and Atkinson's Perfumes.
Metcalf's, Lundborg's, Colgate's and Wright Sachets.
All Standard Toilet Waters.
—AT—
WOOD'S PHARMACY,
106 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry,
A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
James T. Wright, Pharmacist,
38 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.
180 THAMES STREET.

For Sale.
A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.
Price $10,000,
A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.
C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

For Sale.
LARGE TRACT OF LAND,
Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.
APPLY TO
R. G. Derby, 130 Bellevue Ave.

MISS PIERSON'S WEDDING.

Married in New York to Edward Walker Scott, Jr.

An extremely pretty wedding yesterday afternoon was that of Miss Adeline Chandler Pierson to Mr. Edward Walker Scott, Jr., of Virginia. It was celebrated at the home of her parents, General and Mrs. T. Fred Pierson, 20 West Fifty-second street, New York city, in the presence of nearly 150 guests. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room, where there was an effective decoration of flowers and plants.

The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with tulle and orange blossoms, both on the corsage and skirt. Her veil of tulle, edged with point d'appliqué lace, was affixed to the coiffure with a pearl crescent, a gift from the bridegroom. She also wore as ornaments a chain of pearls, a present from her mother; a turtle pin of diamonds and pearls, from her cousin, Miss Julia Pierson, and a pearl heart pendant, from her sister, Miss Daisy Pierson, who was the maid of honor. The latter's gown was of Nile green chiffon over silk, with insertions of yellow lace and panne velvet.

The bridesmaids were Miss Marie Hamilton and Miss Julia Pierson, cousins of the bride; Miss Josephine Isham and Miss Rhoades of Providence, a cousin of the bride, who took the place of Miss Laura Lee, who was suddenly stricken with the grip. They were attired alike in gowns of pale blue crepe with broad insertions of ecru lace, the bodices trimmed with chiffon and pearls. Each wore a short veil of tulle, ornamented with an Empire bow of white satin ribbon. Marguerites and purple violets were carried by the maid of honor and pink roses by the bridesmaids.

Mr. George Scott was best man. Mr. George C. Scott, Mr. James Rhoades Pierson, Mr. John Wilkins of Washington and Mr. John Karr Branch were the ushers.

Mrs. Pierson's gown was of black lace, with insertions of white lace.

Among the guests at the ceremony and reception were the Baron and Baroness de Sellière, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Temple Emmet, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, General and Mrs. Lawrence L. Burnett, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Miss Louise Scott, Mr. Phoenix Ingraham, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. Frederic Augustus Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gillespie and Mr. Edward Crowninshield.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott, who have planned to take a trip in the West and North, will on their return make their home in Richmond, Va.

A REMARKABLE GEOLOGICAL PRODUCT.

Describing the interesting material known as loess, Mr. William Starling states that, though so unfamiliar to most people, it is found in the United States, Europe and China. It is a yellowish, brownish or grayish earth, and its striking peculiarity is that, while so soft and friable that it may be powdered between the fingers, it is of such firm consistency that when excavations are made in it walls hundreds of feet high will remain standing like granite, though quite perpendicular. Its particles are so fine that they are said to disappear on being rubbed into the pores of the skin. In China roads become worn in it to depths of 70 or 80 feet, the walls being quite perpendicular, and in Mississippi, Nebraska and Kansas dug out shelters in this formation are not uncommon. Its greatest thickness in Europe and America is 100 to 200 feet. But in China it reaches a depth ten times as great, and it is held responsible for the frequent shiftings of the bed of the Yellow river.

THE BELMONTS IN WASHINGTON.

A Washington despatch to the Boston Globe says: Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont are negotiating for the lease of the magnificent home of the late Mrs. Washington McLean at K street and Connecticut avenue, and there is no doubt that they will take possession in the early spring. The mansion is to be rented partially furnished. Friends of the Belmonts say they intend coming to Washington in the spring whether there is an extra session of Congress or not. They will be there in time to attend the spring races of the jockey club. It is understood that Mrs. Belmont will entertain on a sumptuous scale.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

The explosion of a big kettle of enamel in the American Enamel Works in Providence yesterday caused a wild panic among the workmen for a few minutes, but when the firemen arrived after a long run the blaze was quickly extinguished with comparatively slight loss. The explosion occurred while the mixing room was crowded and the blazing material was scattered in all directions, while a big sheet of flame shot skyward. The workmen fled through doors and windows, all escaping serious injury, and it was some time before an alarm was rung in. By the hardest kind of work the flames were confined to the mixing room, which was charred and burned in places. The management was unwilling to make any statement for publication with regard to the loss sustained. The police were informed, however, that the fire would cost the concern about $500.

Simeon Place, an aged hermit, was found dead in Western Chepachet yesterday. The old man resided in a wretched hovel, sleeping in a rude bunk filled with leaves and pieces of an old horse blanket. In this one room he had lived alone several years. He was discovered to be ill and nearly frozen, last Monday, and a notification was sent to the town authorities. When they sent a man to make inquiries the old man was dead. He had frozen. He had no relatives.

JAMESTOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Last evening the Parish Aid Society of St. Matthew's Church gave another social in the Prospect House for the benefit of the piano fund, which is growing satisfactorily. An oyster supper, prepared by Mrs. John B. King and Mrs. George L. Barber, was served early in the evening, after which a program of 12 dances was enjoyed, music being furnished by Miss Mattie Ward of Newport on the piano. Mr. William H. Allen prompted. The committee in charge of the affair, and who deserves credit for its success, consisted of Messrs. J. J. Watson, Jesse C. Tefft, W. H. Allen and A. R. Cory. Arrangements are being made by the society to give a free musical in the Prospect House next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. L. H. Champlin and Mrs. T. G. Carr will leave tonight for a visit to New York and Newburgh.

Mr. Earl Anthony, Miss Julia Anthony, Miss Oriana Anthony and Miss Alice Watson of Portsmouth were guests of Mrs. J. J. Watson yesterday.

Mr. W. P. Champlin's cottage on the Bryer plat is ready for the interior finish, which is being hauled today.

Town Clerk Caswell is in receipt of a letter requesting information in regard to the birth, parentage, marriage, etc., of Jehill Whedon (or Wheaton) and Mary Hull, who were born here between 1720 and 1766. Three children were born to them—two daughters, Elmira and Philena, and one son, name unknown. Previous to 1766 Jehill removed to Long Island.

The work on the new ferry slip is practically completed. All that remains to be done is to place a strap on a couple of spiles at the head of the slip. Mr. Tery has also completed repairs to the coal wharf. Several spiles have been driven and a new cap log put in. Some repairs are also being made to Knowles's wharf. Mr. Terry expects to leave here tomorrow with his spile driver.

At the close of the prayer meeting at the Central Baptist Church this evening there will be a special business meeting.

FOLIAGE MUCH USED ON WINTER HATS.

Latterly milliners have been doing a great deal with foliage, principally rose leaves, in autumnal tints, or different shades of dull green. Flowers, too, enter more frequently into the decoration than they did at the beginning of the season. Both leaves and flowers have often a powdery appearance, as if just touched with frost. Leaves are sometimes arranged in "palms," or flat wreaths, all turned the same way and lapping over each other like plumage. Two rich "palms," made of large, dark "Exhibition" green rose leaves, veined and speckled with a lighter shade, form part of the trimming of a medium-sized toteline, overshadowing the brow, but with a little upward bend in the front of the brim. The palms lie on the brim, one rather further back than the other, while between them is a large cluster of loops made of light-green ribbon, fixed at its base by a half-moon shaped slide of chased gilt. This hat is covered with dark-green velvet; the material stretched smoothly over the brim and closely drawn over the low, flat-topped crown. A russet-brown felt hat is wreathed round from front to back on both sides with overlapping leaves, also brown. In front, where the brim is turned up, are two frosted roses with buds, one damask the other pale pink. Red satin roses without foliage are chosen to trim some of the red hats. These are laid in a half coronet all along the front edge of a hat of this color, made of closely interwoven chenille, the brim of which is narrow and turned down in the nape of the neck behind. The chenille is woven to have perpendicular slits in the base of the small crown of sugar-loaf form, and through these slits is drawn wide, red satin ribbon. This idea of slitting the crown so as to insert ribbon is extended to felts, and is suited to simple shapes not requiring much trimming.

SHELL BUTTONS AND SPOONS.

[New York Post.]

The acquisition of the Philippines has begun to familiarize the American public with many of the odd wares and merchandise which are found in that archipelago. No part of the world is richer in shells, especially of the pearl and mother-of-pearl variety. For centuries there has been a steady flow of the latter to China, where they are used in enormous quantities for household decorations. Outside of these shells are others almost as useful. One variety, a sea conch, is cut through obliquely, and according to the angle of the saw the resulting segment is a spoon, a ladle, a saucer, plate, cup or bowl. After cutting they are cleaned and polished, making a handsome object. It looks like colored porcelain, but is far tougher and stronger. A shell spoon or bowl can be dropped without danger of breaking and will withstand hot water and cold as well as wood.

Another variety of shell is employed for buttons, the turbinates being the favorites. They range through a hundred colors and patterns, and take a very high gloss. When cut by the natives, beauty of surface rather than of outline appears to be the main object. The most popular shape is oblong. Next to this is an oval, and then follow such figures as the rounded triangle, heart, lozenge, star, dumbbell, and trefoil. These buttons are a miracle of cheapness. Six of them well mounted and supplied with eyelets are retailed in Manila for five cents.

3 1-2 lbs. BUTTER

FOR $1.00 AT,

BROWN'S MARKET, 274 Thames Street.

UNIFORMITY OF TAXES.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

government of the territory of the United States the states reserved nothing; they granted the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting it."

Then he drew the inference that this power to govern territory includes the power to tax either by direct or indirect methods. This right was absolute, but not despotic, and Mr. Griggs contended that it included the constitutional right to lay duties on merchandise imported into the United States from its insular possessions. He contended that such a proceeding does not violate the uniformity clause, and laid down the following general proposition:

"There is no principle of inherent justice or personal rights at stake. It is a pure matter of geographical equality. There is no question of arbitrary or despotic power such as counsel have imagined. We find power in the constitution not outside it, nor beyond it nor contrary to it." Defining his position more specifically he said:

"Direct taxes must be laid on all the states alike; none may be exempted. They may be, but they need not be, laid on the territorial possessions. In the same way we contend that indirect taxes must be uniformly imposed throughout the states which compose the Union; that they may be extended, but do not need to be extended, to the territorial possessions.

"The laws, the administration, and the revenues of the territories are subject to the absolute control of Congress. Congress may repeal the whole form of government existing in a territory, may destroy the legislature, vacate all the offices and take over all the public funds and absorb them into the common treasury. It may appropriate out of the federal treasury all the money necessary to carry on a territorial government omitting all local taxation. We must not forget that 'territory belonging to the United States' is the common property of the United States, and is to be administered at the common expense for the common benefit of the states united, who jointly as a governing entity own it."

Referring to the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines, Mr. Griggs said: "The inhabitants of the islands are not joint partners with the states in the transaction. The islands are territory belonging to the United States, but not a part of the United States. The islands were the things acquired by the treaty; the United States was the party who acquired them and to whom they belong. The owner and the thing owned are not the same."

Upon the point that laws of Congress do not extend in operations to territory, Mr. Griggs said that many instances of legislation show that Congress has always considered something more than the term "United States" to be necessary when it designed a statute to extend to territory.

The Attorney General cited authorities to show that internal revenue laws have not been universal in application in the history of the country.

Referring to the President's right of exercising the legislative function Mr. Griggs said:

"When as commander-in-chief he exercises government over conquered territory, he has, by the undoubted law of nations, the right not only to govern but to make laws for the territory so occupied. The legislative functions thus exercised are not a part of the legislative power conferred by the constitution upon Congress and have no relation to it. They are merely incidents under the public law of belligerent right, vested by the constitution in the President as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. They are exercised by virtue of the constitution, not conferred by any express clause implied in the functions and duties of the commander-in-chief."

In closing he said: "There must be in the nature of things a time, between the deed of acquisition and the assumption by the United States of the full government of acquired territory, when the relation between the federal government and the acquired territory will be inchoate. There might be cases of acquisition of territory which possess no organized form of government whatsoever, not even of a local or municipal kind. Whether such territory should have any local government would depend entirely upon the will of Congress; the contention of the appellants would create the absurd necessity of having acts of Congress as to revenue and other matters extended in theory through tracts of country in which they were utterly incapable of enforcement, all the agencies of government being absent. It could never have been contended that such a condition of theoretical law and practical anarchy would arise."

HER CLOTHING CAUGHT FIRE.

Aged Woman in East Weymouth Probably Fatally Burned.

EAST WEYMOUTH, Mass., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Harriet Smith 70 years old, of Water street, was burned so severely early this morning that physicians say she cannot live through the day. She was lighting a lamp and a piece of the lighted match dropped on the table cloth, which at once burst into flames. Mrs. Smith's clothes caught fire before she could get out of the way. Several other members of the family who were in their night clothes were badly burned about the hands and feet while attempting to extinguish the flames. They were Bela French, 84, and his wife, 87; their son, Bela P. French, and his wife, and their daughter, Lucy French. The property loss was trifling.

THREE BROTHERS MISSING,

Last Seen Alive on the Ice and Believed to be Drowned.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Arthur, Edward and Frederick Lloyd, 11, seven and five years old respectively, of this place, are missing and it is feared were drowned. They were last seen alive on the ice on the Cumberland dam last night. When they did not return home at a late hour last night a searching party started out and with the aid of lanterns searched all about the dam but found no clue to the missing boys.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—So far about forty cottages have been rented for next season.

—Simeon Hazard has rented for James T. Ackerson his cottage on Prescott Hall road to John F. Hicks.

—The installation of the officers of Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F., will take place next Monday night.

—A. O'D. Taylor has rented the lower half of the double house at 47 Mill street, for Mrs. Lizzie C. Cotton, to Gideon Smith.

—R. D. Russell and J. Dail of New York and F. Lavery, H. Montgomery and George Roberts of Boston are registered at the Perry House.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Memorial from Filipinos Presented in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—On the desk of Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire at the opening of today's session of the Senate lay a bunch of beautiful roses, sent by friends as a testimonial of his efforts to secure the abolition of the canteen in the army.

Mr. Vest and Mr. Rawlins announced that they had been detained unavoidably from the Senate yesterday when the vote upon the canteen question was taken. They would have voted, had they been present, to sustain the action of the Senate committee; that is, against the abolition of the canteen.

Mr. Teller presented a memorial from 2,000 "Filipinos and peaceful inhabitants" of Manila. The memorial was in the form of an appeal to the Congress of the United States, and as Mr. Teller stated "was signed personally by the leading people of Manila and that section—lawyers, bankers and professional men representing the best elements of that community." It reviewed the circumstances leading up to the present struggle of the Filipinos for independence, and paid a high tribute to the work of Aguinaldo and his coadjutors in their endeavor to obtain liberty and independence for the people of the Philippines.

Reference was made to some of the principal events of the present revolution against American authority, the petition urging that the American troops had failed to make a serious impression upon the revolutionary party. It pointed out that Aguinaldo had declared he might lose the hope of victory but he would not lose the hope of dying for the liberty and independence of his people. It points out that the revolution has the support of practically all the people of the Philippines and declares that though 100 revolutionists be destroyed 1,000 will rise up to support the fight for independence. All the islands of the archipelago, says the memorial, are supporting the revolution and they will not yield until the last drop of Filipino blood has been shed.

The Filipino nation, the memorial continues, bearing in mind the history of America and its humanitarian doctrines, asks the government of the United States to cease its "persecution of men struggling to be free—struggling against greater odds and wrongs than those which inspired the fathers of the republic." This they ask "in the name of Washington, of Jefferson, of Lincoln, in the name of Justice and in the name of the God Eternal."

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

House Assigns Days for Eulogies of Deceased Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The desk of Representative Clark of New Hampshire, who died last night at his home, was shrouded in black and covered with flowers when the House met today.

By unanimous consent the bill to revise and codify the postal laws of the United States was made a special order after the disposal of the river and harbor bill.

The following days were set aside for paying tribute: Saturday, February 2, at 3 o'clock, to the late Senator Davis of Minnesota; Saturday, February 9, at 4 o'clock, to the late Representative Wise of Virginia; January 26, at 4 o'clock, to the late Senator Gear of Iowa; February 16, at 4 o'clock, to the late Representative Hoeffecker of Delaware.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the river and harbor bill.

THE MAJESTIC GROWTH OF THE KRUPP PLANT.

With the profits derived from his forge, Frederick Krupp was enabled, in 1818, to build a small plant, consisting of eight melting furnaces, with one crucible apiece, on the spot where the great, world-famed establishment now stands. Although the good quality of his product was recognized, he had not attained complete success at the time of his death in 1826. The cast-steel works were carried on by his widow and his eldest son, Alfred. The 14-year-old boy, who was obliged to leave school, labored untiringly at the crucibles, assisted by two workmen. While engaged in this hard toil, often lasting through the night, he lived on potatoes, coffee, and bread and butter, without any meat. He was master and apprentice, he was founder and smith, packer and errand-boy, bookkeeper and traveling man. Sundays he wrote up the books and made out the accounts.

The establishment today consists of the cast-steel works at Essen; the Krupp steel works, formerly F. Asthower & Co., in Annen, Westphalia, where steel castings of all kinds are the principal product; the Gruson works at Buckau, near Madgeburg, where hardened cast armour, armoured turrets, crushing machines, etc., are made; four blast-furnace plants, at Rheinhausen, Duisburg, Neuwied and Engers; four coal mines, the Hannover mines, shafts Nos. 1 and 2; the Hannover mine, shafts Nos. 3 and 4; the Salzer and Neuack mine, and the Hannibal mine; part interests in other coal mines; a great number of iron mines in Germany and in Spain; a proving ground at Meppen, 16.8 kilometers (10.5 miles) in length, with provision for extending the firing range to 24 kilometers (15 miles); three ocean steamers; stone quarries; clay and sand pits, etc. Besides all this, the firm operates by contract, the Germania Ship and Engine-Building Company of Berlin and Kiel.

HOMAGE TO A CHINESE BABY.

[Boston Transcript.]

Chinatown paid homage to the son and heir of Moy Li Ling at 22 Harrison avenue yesterday afternoon, for on that day the baby was one month old, and for the first time since the birth the wreath hanging before the door and denoting seclusion was taken down. Throughout the house honor was paid Yam Kaba, the god to whom the woman had paid tribute to send her a son, by burning joss sticks continually. According to the ritual the baby was attired in a red dress and seated in a bright red chair. There is a little red bedstead which will be occupied by the tiny mite when a lucky day has been made known. At 2 o'clock, with the exception of a little topknot that will later be a queue, the little pate was shaved. Those who were invited to the feast of fowls, confections and ginger wine brought gifts. Today the child will visit his grandmother, and she will present him with four chickens, four onions, sticks of sugar cane, two cabbages, and a quantity of rice husks; these quickly attain maturity, and thus is implied her desire for the rapid growth of her grandson.

EXPECTS A FORTUNE.

Address of Captain Robert Blake of New York Sought by English Relative.

[New York Times.]

Captain Robert Jex Blake, who is known to almost all the noted horse owners and patrons of the turf in the East, and who has a wide circle of friends among clubmen and promoters and patrons of outdoor sports has reason to believe that he will soon come into possession of a relative in England.

Captain Blake is a scion of the well known family of that name which for over 200 years has lived on an estate at Swanton Abbotts, in the county of Norfolk, England. His paternal ancestors figured prominently in public affairs in that section of England, and on several occasions their services to the crown were acknowledged by the bestowal of royal favors.

Not having been in communication with his English relatives for a number of years, Captain Blake is unaware of what has happened, but from the language in which the following advertisement is couched he surmises that a member of some branch of the family, which is prolific in soldiers and men of other exalted vocations, has died and left a will making him an heir:

If Captain Robert Jex Blake (Last Address in the year 1885, Box 6, Rockaway, Long Island, New York,) will apply to the Rev. Philip Miles, Oldstock, Salisbury, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any information regarding Captain Jex Blake will be gratefully received by Mr. Miles.

The advertisement appeared in a New York newspaper last week. Captain Blake saw it and at once cabled Rev. Mr. Miles, who is the husband of the captain's oldest sister, giving his city address. The captain occupies a pleasant suite of rooms at the Hotel Clarendon, which he has made his home for the past year. He says in relation to his probable good fortune:

"I cannot imagine what business of so great importance my brother-in-law wishes to communicate with me about, unless it is the settlement of some will. I have relatives, near and distant, in England, who are very well to do, as 'Burke's Landed Gentry' will show, and I am of the opinion that one of them has died, and that it is necessary to communicate with me in order to hasten a settlement of the estate. I surmise it is an aunt who has died, but am not sure. I will, in all probability, receive a letter within two weeks giving the particulars. Should my presence be required in England, I will hasten thither as soon as I receive notice, but I shall return to America to spend the rest of my life. I have many friends here that it would be poignant grief to part with, and I do not feel that I could live away from them."

Captain Blake made his first visit to America in 1871. He was accompanied by Lord Parker, son of the Earl of Macclesfield. They came to hunt buffalo, which at that time abounded on the Western plains, and expected to take back to England interesting trophies of the hunt. On their way West they stopped over in Chicago, and were numbered among the list of sufferers from the great fire that laid the city in ruins. The Sherman House, where they stopped, was toally destroyed, and they barely escaped with their lives. The hounds and bird dogs, of which there was an extensive retinue, together with every piece of their hunting paraphernalia, were destroyed. Nothing daunted by their misfortune, they purchased another but less expensive outfit and spent several weeks in the mountains and plains.

Captain Blake returned to America the next year, and has made it his home. He served in the Crimean war and bore the rank of captain at the close of hostilities. He was a great lover of horses from his early youth, and on coming here at once became associated with prominent breeders and racing clubs. He laid out the polo grounds and steeplechase course at Rockaway, and managed the same for some years. He also revised the plans of Monmouth Park, and made the alterations of that famous course, and became its manager. He was also for 10 years the manager of the polo grounds at Newport, and in 1893 became the manager of the Manhattan Club at the solicitation of Mr. Hermann Oelrichs and a number of other influential members. The captain's last achievements of note was the laying out and building of the polo grounds at the country place of George Gould at Lakewood, N. J.

The author of the above advertisement is rector to Lord Pembroke at Oldstock, Salisbury, England, universally known as Salisbury Plains. Mr. Miles was a college mate of the present Lord Pembroke, and has a life annuity at Oldstock.

Captain Blake is a brother of Dr. Jex Blake, who succeeded Dr. Arnold as head master of Rugby on the latter's death. Although not rated as rich, the captain, a hearty, rugged, broad-shouldered man of 68 years, is comparatively well off. "I have enough," he says, "for all my needs, and one thing that I cannot be deprived of, that is the satisfaction of knowing that I have got all the innocent sport and enjoyment possible out of my life thus far, and see plenty more in the prospective."

PERSIA RIPE FOR AMERICAN TRADE.

It required the aid of a French interpreter for me to carry on an interview with General Isaac Khan, the newly arrived Persian minister. Isaac Kahn Mofakhamed Douley is a handsome, stalwart bachelor of 45, with black eyes, swarthy face and manners gentle as a woman. He is delighted with America and tried his few words of accumulated English on me, one of which, I was pleased to note, was the same as the name of this magazine—"national" of course. He is intensely interested in American industrial development and especially in the patent office, which is a department as yet unknown to the Persian government. He is the first representative sent by the Shah to the United States for over 10 years; the former minister returned to Persia in a huff, under the fire of fun poked at him because of his expanded Persian name. The wits will not drive General Khan away in this manner—he is made of sterner stuff. All the Persian people now dress in European fashion, except some of the lower classes. They have telephones, telegraphs, railroads and department stores. He was much pleased to see the Persian flag and the Stars and Stripes entwined over the head of the President, during the centennial celebration, and insisted that although the trade of Persia is now monopolized by Europe, it will not be long before America will have a good share of it. "That is why I am here," he said in French with a significant shrug; but I understood the meaning from his courteous gesture. He could not understand the absence of any rank in this country, and when he began to address me as a viscount, I thought I had better retire, fearing I should be open to the charge of having "imperialistic tendencies."

A Perfect Oven!

The Glenwod Home Grand Range, with asbestos-lined oven, and TWO OVEN SHELVES, "bakes three rows of food evenly at once."

GLENWOOD.

Write the Weir Stove Company, Taunton, Mass.

SOLD BY

Walsh Bros.

Funeral Work and Wedding Decorations

A SPECIALTY.

HASS, - - The Florist,

234 THAMES STREET.

Telephone connection

MUELLER,

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN

Established 1884.

EYES

Scientifically examined free of charge and

GLASSES

Accurately fitted to correct all defects of vision.

108 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Slaughter Sale —OF— Corsets!

Consisting of the leading makes and styles

ALL

38c. goods marked down to 21c. per pair

50c. and 62c. goods at 39c. per pair

75c. and 87c. lines marked at 50c. per pair

$1 goods at 75c. per pair

$1.25 and $1.50 lines marked at $1 per pair

Come early to get assortment of sizes.

Levy's

76 BROADWAY.

Fresh R. I. Eggs, 3 dozen for $1.

—AT—

Rooney's Market,

251 THAMES STREET.

Hill's Liquid Amandine

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN AND ALL CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil,

WITH PEPSIN AND QUININE. A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR PULMONARY DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

212 THAMES STREET, COR CHURCH STREET.

RESTAURANTS.

TOURO DINING ROOMS,

29 Touro Street.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

2 PRIVATE DINING ROOMS.

If you want a theatre party this week call by telephone.

Telephone call No. 4. J. T. ALLEN & CO.

Broadway Restaurant,

20 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.

N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

ORIENTAL RESTAURANT.

Formerly of Page street, Providence.

Chop Sooy. First-Class Cooking.

19 LONG WHARF.

LIH SHONG.

All kinds of teas by the pound, at wholesale prices.

CHAMPION'S LINE.

Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats,

TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK

28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.

Boxing Gloves, Striking Bags, Club Skates, Foot Balls, Pulley Exercisers, etc.

LANDERS & SON,

167 Thames St. Covell's Block.

TURKEYS!

LANDERS & PECKHAM,

142 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 136-5.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 7.

New England's greatest favorite, talented and petite

Katherine Rober,

And a selected company of players in a repertoire of standard and modern plays.

REPERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK:

EVENINGS:

Monday—"MADAME SANS GENE."

Tuesday—"SAPHO."

Wednesday—"QUO VADIS."

Thursday—"THE DEACON'S DAUGHTER."

FRIDAY—[illegible]

Saturday—"THE NUTMEG MATCH."

MATINEES:

Tuesday—"ROMEO AND JULIET."

Wednesday—"A HEROINE IN RAGS."

Thursday—"LADY OF LYONS."

Friday—"QUO VADIS."

SATURDAY—"FANCHON, THE CRICKET."

PRICES: Evenings 10c., 20c. and 30c. Matinees 10c. and 20c.

Anniversary —OF— Newport County Pomona Grange

Will be held at

Whitridge Hall, TIVERTON,

Monday Evening, Jan. 14, 1901.

Installation of officers will be at 4:45 P. M., by Past Master of the [illegible] Grange, Joseph A. Tillinghast.

Entertainment at 7:15. Social at 8.

Oyster supper will be served.

Admission [illegible], including entertainment and social. Supper [illegible].

Special car will leave the Hall at 1 o'clock for Newport. Regular fares will be charged.

MASSAGE.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN.

General treatment of the feet. [illegible] GRADUATE Dr. E. C. HOLLOWAY, office 79 Spring St. OPEN EVENINGS. [illegible]

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.

Refers to [illegible] DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 56 Spring street. Telephone 275-4

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

Farming for Profit

Is buying at the right time of the right parties. We believe we can supply your wants better than the road agent that carries no stock, has no real foundation or location on which you can be guaranteed.

We sell goods at prices we can collect, or do not expect to collect more than we sell the goods for. We mean at all times a square deal, at all times good goods for the least money possible. Today the matter of fertilizer is constantly before you. You should consider before ordering. We would call your attention to the Swift sure, we sell it to be the very best and believe it to be so from experience of local planters for the past four years, and our increasing trade for 1901 proves to us that 1,620 pounds of pure bone per ton is better in the minds and experience of the farmers than tankage and So. Carolina rock as found in other makes.

The placing orders at this time for seed potatoes means that you take what is ordered and wait for them when you can get them, while with us we have a local man to go to Aroostook, buy the stock in the cellar of the grower and ship to arrive in season; we avoid the mixture of storehouse goods, the honorability of some eastern man that claims to grow hundreds of acres of seed for this trade; we bring the best obtainable and ask your inspection and trade on their arrival. Better wait and see what we have to offer with prices that will be right.

For farming tools we claim to excel. As factory agents we are in a position to give you very best prices, latest inventions in up-to-date goods.

We sell the American fence at 45c. per rod that has 9 running rods, with 12-inch stays, that is 40 inches high. Can the country agent do this? Any one can put it up.

Get our 1901 catalogue and you will see we are so situated to supply farmers, gardeners, carpenters, painters and households at all times. We are

The Geo. A. Weaver Co.,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

Printing Prices.

NO TWO JOBS OF PRINTING ARE EXACTLY ALIKE.

THEREFORE IT IS NECESSARY TO ESTIMATE THE COST IF THE CUSTOMER WISHES A PRICE BEFORE THE JOB IS COMPLETED. THIS IS DONE BY ESTIMATING THE TIME IT WILL TAKE TO SET THE TYPE AND TO PUT IT BACK AGAIN INTO THE CASE, PROOF-READING, THE QUANTITY OF CARD BOARD OR PAPER NECESSARY, AND THE COST; THEN AN ESTIMATE IS MADE OF THE LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED TO RUN THE JOB OFF ON THE PRESS, AND WE HAVE ALL OF THE ELEMENTS OF COST, AND A PRICE IS GIVEN. OF COURSE, IT IS MUCH EASIER TO MAKE A CLOSE PRICE AFTER THE JOB IS DONE, AS ALL THE ELEMENTS OF COST ARE THEN ACCURATELY KNOWN. WE WILL GIVE YOU A PRICE EITHER BEFORE OR AFTER THE WORK IS DONE.

DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

REAR ADMIRALS TO RETIRE

Numerous Radical Changes to be Made in the Highest Rank of the Navy.

[New York Tribune.]

The year 1901 promises to be notable for its numerous radical changes in the highest ranks of the navy, not only from the changes among the rear admirals by retirement, but by reason of the important re-arrangement of naval commands afloat and influential billets ashore. In adding to the so-called "voluntary" accession to the retired list, and the compulsory retirements, on account of reaching the age limit of active service, the prospective expiration of the terms of bureau chiefs in the Navy Department is exciting much interest among naval men and causing extraordinary speculation, as well as developing much canvassing for the succession.

The forced retirements for the year, with the dates upon which the outgoing officers reach the age limit of 62 years, are as follows: January 6, Civil Engineer Peter C. Asserson; January 22, Rear Admiral Albert Kautz; February 19, Captain N. M. Dyer; March 4, Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn; March 4, Pay Inspector H. G. Colby; March 5, Pay Inspector J. P. Loomis; April 28, Medical Director W. K. Scofield; June 9, Chaplain Wesley O. Holway; August 27, Pay Director Daniel A. Smith; September 21, Pay Director Charles H. Eldridge; October 9, Rear Admiral W. S. Schley; November 8, Medical Director Joseph G. Ayers.

Besides these, the following warrant officers will retire on the dates specified, creating vacancies at the bottom of these grades, with which worthy enlisted men will be rewarded: January 28, Chief Boatswain J. B. Aiken; March 4, Gunner J. R. Grainger; September 9, Chief Sailmaker John J. Byrne; November 15, Chief Boatswain F. A. Dran; December 26, Chief Boatswain J. S. Sinclair.

Taking the losses to the naval command list chronologically, Captain Asserson, who has been almost continuously in charge of yards and docks at the New York navy yard for 15 years, will retire with the grade of rear admiral, on account of his service throughout the civil war as mate and acting ensign in the navy. Secretary Long has taken advantage of the permission granted under the personnel law to continue Rear Admiral Asserson on active duty in charge of various public works, with which he has long been connected, including the buildings and improvements he is now superintending. The civil engineers corps is short of officers, and, fortunately for the government, Rear Admiral Asserson's splendid health will allow him to give the navy the benefit of his great experience for many years.

Civil Engineer Menocal, of Nicaragua canal repute, who retired at the close of the war with Spain, is also still performing active service in the Philippines. Rear Admiral Endicott, the present chief of the bureau of yards and docks, and the first of the technically educated officers of his corps, will become its senior officer upon Asserson's retirement. When Admiral Kautz, who is now cruising on the Mexican coast, hauls down his blue pennant at San Diego January 29 as commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, which embraces a greater area than that administered by any other officer afloat, every man of the line of the navy save two will advance one number, and many important transfers will occur.

Chief of these will be that of Rear Admiral Silas Casey, who succeeds to the command of the station, with battleship Iowa as flagship. Admiral Casey for the last two years has been commandant of the League Island yard, which, by general orders just issued, is to be called the Philadelphia navy yard. He will be relieved either by Rear Admiral Sumner, now commanding the naval station at Port Royal, which is likely to be soon abandoned, or by the junior Rear Admiral John J. Read, promoted last month upon Admiral McNair's death. Read has not yet had duty commensurate with his new rank, and is an active candidate for Casey's place, with good chances, especially as he is entitled to shore duty for several years, while Sumner is about due for a sea tour. Admiral Kautz's retirement will promote Mortimer L. Johnson, now captain of the Boston navy yard, to be the junior rear admiral, which will entitle him to higher duty, and it will raise the relative rank of Admiral Higginson, chairman of the lighthouse board, from that of a brigadier general to that of a major general of the army.

Captain Dyer, who is No. 17 on the list of captains and next below Admiral Melville in real rank, will retire as a rear admiral on account of civil war service. He commanded the Baltimore in the battle of Manila bay, and has an enviable record.

Admiral Hichborn's retirement will remove from active service one of the most conspicuous figures of the naval administration in recent years. His successor, Captain Francis T. Bowles, comes to the highest rank in the navy at the age of 42 years, possessed of ability and experience conspicuously fitting him for perhaps the most important permanent position in either of the allied arms of the country. His selection, definitely announced by the President in November, had been a foregone conclusion for several years, and has been enthusiastically received by the entire personnel as an indication that merit alone is to govern in building the bulwarks of the nation.

There is some gossip of a movement on foot, on the part of patronage hunters and other spoilsmen, to attempt to prevent Bowles's confirmation in the Senate, and thereby secure Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom as Admiral Hichborn's successor. Mr. Hanscom has no patience with the movement; though the senior officer of the corps, having entered from the ship carpenter's bench, July 29, 1875, while Bowles entered two months later, after graduating from the Naval Academy, Mr. Hanscom had the advantage of serving 10 months and seven days in the army in the civil war, thereby entitling him to retire at 62 years of age, three years hence, as a rear admiral. Hanscom has charge of ship repairs at the Portsmouth navy yard, and is not only content to remain there on his native heath for his few remaining years of active work, but will throw any influence he possesses to secure Bowles's promotion.

The four pay corps retirements have little influence on the service. Pay Directors Eldridge (who is at the top of the list) and Smith will retire as rear admirals, and Pay Inspectors Loomis and Colby will be advanced to the grade of captain because of their civil war service. Medical Directors Ayers and Scofield, the latter senior officer of the corps, will also retire as rear admirals. Chaplain Holway, now at the New York navy yard, retires as captain.

The most important line retirement of the year, and that which will undoubtedly involve the greatest changes in commands, is that of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, with the relative rank of major-general of the army. Although too remote definitely to forecast all the results of an event nine months away, nothing within sight in the navy is giving so much concern to officers, unless it be, perhaps, the speculation as to Admiral Crowninshield's successor in the Navy Department. All that has been determined on at this time is that Rear Admiral Farquhar, now commanding the home squadron in the North Atlantic, will on his own request relieve Admiral Schley and succeed him in command of the South Atlantic station. Admiral Farquhar would like to make this exchange immediately, but it is doubtful if the authorities can be induced to consent for several months, or at least until it can be determined what effect will be made upon the retired list and resultant promotions by the arrival of Rear Admiral Rodgers, with his white pennant on cruiser New York, in Asiatic waters in February.

If this unprecedented display of a white flag, as far as the American navy is concerned, does not produce, as it has been carefully calculated to do, one or more vacancies high on the rear admiral list, perhaps Schley may have his last few months of active service afloat as admiral of the home squadron, after all. If the Rodgers's mission succeeds even in part, Captain Robley D. Evans will become the senior captain of the navy, and then the "voluntary" retirement, with only slight pressure, of the senior rear admiral, John A. Howell, will make Evans a rear admiral, and the home squadron will immediately be his own.

In other words, it is stated that Evans shall have the North Atlantic fleet either next March or next November, depending upon the date of his promotion to adequate rank, and that promotion is in turn dependent upon how soon Admiral Remey or Admiral Kempff, or both, get tired of the Philippine islands and the Sulu archipelago, while a junior officer relieves them of all their big ships and steps between them and all possibility of glory in the Chinese developments. Rodgers is going out to command the fleet in Chinese waters, while Remey rusticates at Cavite and Kempff at Zamboanga. Both the latter are already entitled to retire, with the rank and emoluments of a major general, and to quit unprofitable hard work in a climate that is said to be killing upon old men. Both of them are 60, and have nothing to gain by further arduous service, while Captain "Bob" Evans is only 54, and has eight years of lively duty ahead of him.

Admiral Schley has now been on the South Atlantic for 13 months, and in that time has not been permitted by the Navy Department to take his two ships beyond the simple cruise along the coast between Montevideo and Rio. These vessels, the Chicago and the Atlanta, were completely re-built and so vastly improved recently that they are among the finest of their class in any yard, and their commander has wished to show them in every port of his station, which extends from the equator, between Africa and South America, to the Antarctic continent and around the Cape of Good Hope, to include all the Indian ocean as far north as Zanzibar. The refusal of the naval authorities to allow these ships to cover the entire station has been due, it is asserted, to an ostensible reluctance to offend Great Britain while operations were brisk in South Africa, but when Farquhar relieves Schley the two ships will go at once to Cape Town to be drydocked, and thence will visit Madagascar and other interesting places, calling in frequently with the cruisers and fleets of other nations.

There remain to be mentioned only four other prospective or possible claims of general interest in the navy in 1901. They are due to the statutes relating to the navy which give the bureau chiefs terms of four years, with the rank of rear admiral while holding office. The appointments are made by the President and must be confirmed by the Senate. The term of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, expires April 8; that of Rear Admiral O'Neil, chief of ordnance, is limited to June 1, and December 18 Rear Admirals Bradford and Van Reypen, respectively chiefs of equipment and of medicine and surgery, will have served in these capacities for four years. It is generally understood to be Secretary Long's desire, if he should decide to remain in the cabinet, to reappoint the present incumbents, except, perhaps, in the cases of Admiral Crowninshield and Admiral Bradford.

A year ago there was every reason to regard Crowninshield as a permanent fixture, as long as he chose to stay ashore and as long as Secretary Long was at the head of the department, but that is all changed now, and it is believed the admiral, whose power in the navy by virtue of his office is strikingly similar to that of the adjutant general of the army, will prefer a change from the irritating and exacting duties to which he devoted himself through the Spanish war, and that he will insist on a cruise after a brief recuperative European tour. In any event, he has been entitled to retire in the highest grade ever since last September, and he may take advantage of that fact at any time.

As far as Admiral Bradford is concerned, Secretary Long wants to abolish the bureau of equipment and merge its important work in a bureau of ships, to be headed by Constructor Bowles. If Congress does not allow this, the Secretary will try to keep Bradford as chief of equipment another four years. Bradford was the first of the bureau chiefs (and the only one that went on record) to volunteer for sea duty when the Maine was blown up. He is a "sea dog" and believes a naval officer should be afloat when there is work to be done, but he has proved a remarkable organizer and executive in the Navy Department and there will be strong pressure to have him remain for another term to continue his aggressive plans for a greater navy, with supply stations in every sea.

Admiral O'Neil is looked upon as altogether indispensable to the continuance of American supremacy in naval ordnance growth along existing lines. Naval officers declare there is no one to take his place with the new guns and powders and the vast armor contracts, requiring a man of the highest experience in control. In the same category is Surgeon General Van Reypen, creator of the Solace, of the splendid surgical and sanitary arrangements which have kept the naval death rate lower than ever before in its history, even in time of peace, notwithstanding a war in his term and infinitely more ships than ever on tropical stations. He is practically sure to continue as surgeon general until he retires in November, 1902.

Torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence was out yesterday for a preliminary test of engines, being under way continuously for three and a half hours. During this time her engines and machinery performance was entirely satisfactory, promising well for the formal builders' trial, which is to take place in three weeks. By the contract with the government, the Lawrence must show a speed of 30 knots, and to do this she will have to make about 320 revolutions, with 250 pounds of steam pressure.

A GREAT SURPRISE

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Price 25c. and 50c.

FOR BADEN-POWELL'S CONSTABULARY.

The Canadian Department of Militia Recruiting a Thousand Men.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 10.—It is announced that the Canadian department of militia has completed arrangements for recruiting 1,050 men for Baden-Powell's constabulary in South Africa. The men will be paid from the time of enrolment in this country. The terms of enlistment will be for three years, and the pay of a third-class trooper will be five shillings a day. Judging from the large number of applicants, it is not likely that there will be any difficulty in making up Canada's quota.

CERVERA WORSE.

Recovery of the Spanish Admiral Now Almost Hopeless.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—A despatch from Puerto Real, near Cadiz, where Admiral Cervera is lying ill, says his condition has grown worse, and that his recovery is almost hopeless

THE POINT JUDITH BREAKWATER.

Congress Asked to Complete the Work for the Protection of Shipping.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Maritime Association of the Port of New York and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation have adopted resolutions, urging Congress to take early action to complete the breakwater at Point Judith, R. I. It is pointed out that the record of vessels sheltered by the breakwater and the total absence of wrecks since it has been in use have demonstrated the wisdom of the project, and that it is necessary that it be extended on the eastern side to the shore, so that shipping may receive complete protection.

PLEASING TO THE PEOPLE.

Action of the Senate Prohibiting the Army Canteen.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Regarding the action by the Senate yesterday, prohibiting the sale of liquors at military quarters, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said last evening: "It is the best piece of news we have had for some time. Wherever I have been through the country I have found great interest in the success of the measure, and the people at large, I believe, will rejoice at the Senate's action."

Grip Spreading Rapidly in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Philadelphia physicians say the grip is spreading through the city with great rapidity. Few deaths have been reported from the disease, but the general increase in pneumonia, which has its inception in the grip, is causing much alarm

Australian Federation Minister Dead.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 10.—Sir James Robert Dickson, minister of defense in the new federal cabinet, died today.

A New Quebec Railroad Line.

QUEBEC, Jan. 10.—The Quebec Central railway has purchased the Temiscouta railway from River du Loup to Edmunston, N. B. A connecting link is to be built between Lewis and River du Loup, shortening the distance between Quebec and St. John 120 miles.

Sleet Storm in Missouri and Kansas

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—Sleet, in places half an inch thick, covers central Missouri and Kansas today, and has caused much damage to telephone and telegraph wires. In Missouri trees were broken by the weight of the ice. In Kansas less damage has been done to wires and wheat will be benefited. Stock in western Kansas will not suffer.

To Lay Pacific Cables.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 10.—United States cable steamer Burnside, carrying a quantity of submarine cable, has arrived at Manila. She is to be engaged in laying cables between the Philippine islands, Manila and San Francisco. She had on board about 550 miles of deep sea cable and 250 miles of shallow water cable, and will commence operations from Manila.

Strauss Seriously Sick.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 10.—Eduarde Strauss, the musician, who is at a hotel here, suffering from biliary calculus, is worse. The company went on by the night train to Denver, and Mr. Strauss thought he would be able to follow the next morning, but is now unable to leave his bed.

A JUNIOR Y. M. C. A. TEA.

The boys' Bible training class of the junior department of the Young Men's Christian Association held its second monthly class tea last evening in the Association rooms. The social committee, consisting of Master Roderick McLeod, chairman; Master Benjamin McLyman, secretary, and Master William Swan, spared no effort to make this event successful. The boys were assisted by Miss Bailey, Miss Blain and Miss Lawton. The class under the leadership of Assistant Secretary Coykendale is studying "The Men of the Bible," and in connection with this study is making relief maps of Palestine, of paper pulp. The class meets each Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Among those present at the class tea were Rev. B. G. Boardman, O. F. Coykendale, Roderick McLeod, Benjamin McLyman, Oliver Briggs, Willie Briggs, John Card, Augustus H. Gilman, Ralph M. Hazard, LeRoy Hazard, Everett F. Hildreth, Frank R. Peabody, Fred Underwood, Fred Scholl and Crawford Emerson. After tea Mr. Boardman gave the boys a short talk and Benjamin McLyman spoke on the work of the class.

"STANDING ROOM ONLY" AGAIN.

Again last evening "standing room only" was the word at the Opera House box office, and on this occasion Miss Rober surprised even her admirers in the way "Quo Vadis" was staged and rendered. It is a heavy piece for repertoire, yet the company gave a capital presentation of the story told by the popular book; in addition the stage appointments were complete in every respect and the costumes not only true to the times in which the play is set but richly made, so that the stage pictures were worthy of companies playing for high prices.

Owing to the success of the piece in Newport, it has been decided by the management to repeat "Quo Vadis" tomorrow afternoon. Yesterday afternoon 300 naval apprentices attended the matinee through the courtesy of Mr. Bull and Miss Rober.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. H. E. Read, Jr., went to Washington last night.

—Mr. John Mayer has been re-elected a director of the Sugar trust.

—C. Sherman & Co's storehouse on Market square is being improved.

—Mr. Frank Leslie Baker of the New York Herald is spending a week here.

—Michael Davaran has been fined $5 and costs for fast driving on Thames street.

—Miss Lulu Gunther has returned from an extended visit to Stapleton, Staten Island.

—Mrs. James H. Murtha and Mrs. H. M. Taylor of Central Falls are visiting Mrs. Mary Harrington.

—The members of the Newport Catholic Association are arranging for a literary and social entertainment early in February.

—Mr. Charles W. Boyle, stenographer to Pay Inspector I. G. Hobbs, U. S. N., will soon leave for Washington, where he will enter upon the practice of law.

—Mr. James Sweet of South Portsmouth was able to visit Newport yesterday for the first time in several weeks, on account of serious eye trouble.

—Emory DeShields, an incorrigible 10-year old boy, has been sent to the reform school during his minority. He pleaded guilty to the larceny of articles from pupils in the Calvert school.

—Only a few city officials have qualified since yesterday. The list includes W. H. Barker, gate keeper; E. C. O'Neill and W. J. Dunbar, constables; George H. Wilbar, overseer of the poor.

—Street Commissioner McLeish is receiving advice from a number of citizens who know more or less how the highway department ought to be run—and he is taking all the advice pleasantly.

—Mr. John A. Keenan has returned from New York, where he has been teaching Mrs. John Jacob Astor the game of golf. He has accepted a position for the winter as an instructor in a golf club near Boston.

—The St. Andrew's Society is arranging for its eighteenth annual concert and ball, to be given at Masonic hall Friday evening, January 25, the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns.

—The public school committee will hold its monthly meeting next Monday evening, when it is expected that Superintendent Lull will be re-elected and that Dr. C. F. Barker will be asked to consent to a re-election as chairman.

—A good picture of the Aquidneck Bank building appeared in a New York paper yesterday. The bank is receiving much attention in the leading papers of the country, on account of its being the custodian of the Vanderbilt-French wedding presents.

—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt arrived from New York last evening and were met at the boat by Miss French and Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt found "The Breakers" in complete order for the reception of the family party.

—Submarine boat Holland, at Washington, has been ordered to Norfolk, Va. On her run down tests will be made to determine the consumption of oil, and other matters. At Norfolk she will be hauled out to paint, not having been out since she was here last summer. She will be convoyed by a tug.

—The newly elected officers of Our Lady of the Isle Council, No. 60, Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, were installed last evening by Deputy Francis W. Laven of Providence, Lizzie V. Moriarty of this city acting as deputy marshal. After the installation a collation was served and a social hour followed.

—Forty tables were in use at the whist meeting in the Hazard School hall last night. After the playing there was music and dancing. The winners among the women were: First, Miss Kitty Finnerty; second, Miss Mary Drury; first booby, Miss Nellie J. Keith; second, Mrs. P. Burns. Men—first, Mr. Cookingham; first booby, N. Barry; second, P. J. Burns.

—The Portsmouth Coal and Briquette Company, organized to mine coal and sell compressed and other kinds of fuel, has filed a certificate with the secretary of state of Maine. The capital stock is placed at $500,000, and Robert B. Metcalf of Boston is named as president and Benjamin F. Rollins, also of Boston, as treasurer.

—Lieutenant William R. Rush, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rush gave a dinner at the War College last evening in honor of Captain T. E. Chadwick, president of the Naval War College, and Mrs. Chadwick. The other guests were Mayor F. P. Garrettson, Mrs. Garrettson, Commander N. E. Mason, commandant of the Torpedo Station, and Miss Mason, and Major G. W. Goethals, U. S. A., in charge of the engineer office, and Mrs. Goethals.

STREETS AND SEWERS.

Work of the Highway Department During 1900.

Large Amount of Money Expended for New Sidewalks.

The following is the report of Street Commissioner Hamilton, of the operations of the department of streets and highways for the past year:

Cleaning Streets.

Under this heading is included sweeping streets, removal of snow and ice, cleaning catch basins, picking up paper, etc. I would call the attention of the police department to section 14, chapter 12, of the ordinances of the city of Newport, which forbids any person to sweep the dirt from a store or dwelling into the street, and strongly urge its enforcement. Much of the trouble experienced by this department comes from the source mentioned.

Sidewalks.

A balance of the appropriation from last year, amounting to $37,187.87, was used to commence the work on sidewalks this year, and under the second proposition submitted to the people, authorizing the City Council to issue bonds in the sum of $50,000, with the premium of $2,209.50 added, the sum total of $89,397.37 was available for the work this year. In issuing said bonds the City Council directed that the amount of money expended and to be expended be divided equally among the five wards of the city and the work be carried on simultaneously in each ward. The contract under the second appropriation was awarded to the same firm which received the first contract; namely, Taylor, Carr & Andrews, at the rate of 16 cents per square foot. The work was pushed as rapidly as possible, consistent with good work, and when the amount credited to each ward was almost expended a small balance left in favor of each ward was used in the Fourth ward, by authority of the City Council, to continue the work on Bath road. A statement of the quantities of sidewalk laid will be found appended:

New sidewalks were laid in the following streets:

FIRST WARD.

	Sq. Yards
Poplar street, Washington to Thames,	820
Second, Bridge to Chestnut,	803
Walnut, Washington to Farewell,	702
West Broadway, Marlboro to Callender avenue,	302
Farewell, Walnut to Poplar,	407
Thames, Poplar to Coddington,	404
Warner, Farewell to Gould,	1,185
Elm, Washington to Cross,	815
Cross, Poplar to Bridge,	248
Farewell, Warner to Marlboro,	768
Tilley avenue, Van Zandt avenue to Gould,	445
Gould, Tilley avenue to Warner,	226
Thames, Farewell to Marlboro,	281
Callender avenue, Warner to West Broadway,	294
Marlboro, Thames to Farewell,	354
Willow, Washington to Third,	263
Total,	8,705

SECOND WARD.

Broadway, Bedlow avenue south,	852
Kay, Mann avenue to Powel avenue,	1,087
Rhode Island avenue, Broadway to Kay,	1,100
Mann avenue, Broadway to Kay,	960
Everett, Broadway to Kay,	829
Powel avenue, Broadway to Kay,	1,153
Ayrault, Broadway to Kay,	775
West Broadway, Callender avenue to Gould,	570
Gould, Broadway to Warner,	794
Newport avenue, Broadway to Warner,	381
Malbone avenue, Broadway to Sumner,	196
Pleasant, Broadway to Warner,	131
Total,	8,363

THIRD WARD.

Spring, Frank to Prospect Hill,	458
Thames, Marlboro to Long wharf,	139
Spring, Prospect Hill to Bull,	729
Thames, Parade to Franklin street,	443
Mill, Spring to Bellevue avenue,	792
Mary, Thames to Spring,	301
Mill, Thames to Spring,	262
Sherman, Spring to Mount Vernon,	377
Kay, Bull street south,	409
Brinley, Kay to Catherine,	382
Bull, Mount Vernon to Kay,	276
Mount Vernon, Bull to Touro	421
High, Touro to Church,	212
Church, Thames to Bellevue avenue,	484
Catherine, Bellevue to Ayrault,	913
Mary, Spring to Touro,	215
Clarke,	742
Charles,	159
Branch,	68
Touro (special appropriation)	532
Pelham, Thames to Touro Park,	398
Division, Church to Mill,	109
Sherman, south side,	392
Total,	9,351

FOURTH WARD.

Spring, Prospect Hill to Pope,	1,215
John,	685
Bellevue avenue, Beach road to John,	286
Young,	310
Howard,	368
Ann,	105
Pope,	422
Dennison,	475
Brewer,	168
Fair,	178
Cannon,	275
Spring, Levin to Golden Hill,	238
Prospect Hill,	558
John,	475
Levin,	505
Bath road,	2,393
Total,	8,746

FIFTH WARD.

Thames,	3,028
Carey,	721
Spring, Pope to Perry,	281
Pope,	184
Carey, south side,	695
Narragansett avenue,	1,531
Bacheller's court,	263
Hammond,	657
Lee avenue,	480
Dean avenue,	344
Total,	8,184

Besides the above actual work on sidewalks proper, 40,000 feet of curb was re-set, at an expense of $3,450.47, making the net cost of finishing granolithic sidewalks about $2 per square yard.

The following sidewalks were laid by special appropriation:

	Sq. Yds.
Thames, at E. P. Allan's,	30
Broadway, at Dr. Darrah's,	61
Mary, Thames to Clarke,	200
Thames, at Shanahan's block,	30
Bellevue avenue, at Fenton's,	42
Thames, at Kinsley's wharf,	22
Thames, at Bowen's wharf,	20
Catherine, at King cottage,	62
Thames, at United States Hotel,	35
Thames, at Sheehan's,	52
Broadway and Bull (city hall),	413
Malbone avenue, Channing to Sumner,	154
Total,	1,130

Recapitulation of sidewalk quantities:

Wards,	sq. yds. 1899.	sq. yds. 1900.	To'l.
1,	1,997	8,705	10,702
2,	2,031	8,369	10,400
3,	2,223	9,351	11,574
4,	2,221	8,746	10,967
5,	2,334	8,184	10,518
Total,	10,806	43,355	54,161

Linear feet laid, 1899, 13,557.
Linear feet laid, 1900, 64,218.
Total, 77,775, or about 15 miles.

Cleaning Sewers.

During the year a small gang of men has been kept constantly employed cleaning and caring for sewers.

Settling Tank.

The settling tank should be kept clear, so that the sewers may have a free discharge at all times. The department has found it impossible at times when the tank needed cleaning to procure a suitable vessel for the purpose; the swill scow was suggested last year but could not be procured, as it was always in use. A bottom-dump scow of say 100 cubic yards capacity should be provided for this purpose. In this connection I would remind you that the main sewer in Briggs wharf is in a dangerous condition and should not be kept as it is. I refer you to my report of last year on this subject.

Steam Rollers.

Work on streets with steam rollers was commenced on the fourth of April and continued to December 8, when they were housed for the winter.

A new 15-ton roller was purchased from the Buffalo Pitts Company of Buffalo, N. Y., at a cost of $3,800, said company taking the old 10-ton roller, in exchange for which they allowed $905. These rollers are now in good condition and have done good work in the care of the present engineers and assistants.

Marchant Street District.

Marchant street, with all the connecting streets from Thames street leading west to Marchant street, has been filled to grade established for that section of the city. Connection street has been raised to conform to this grade also.

I would again recommend that a new sewer be laid in Marchant street, of

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

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All the new style goods,
Thoroughly made,
In the best manner.
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For Sale.

A few very fine Brown Leghorn Cockerels.

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For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

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SAXONIA sails Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 30.
IVERNIA sails Feb. 2, March 9.

Saloon, $60, upwards. Second Saloon, $40, upwards. Round trip discounts. Third Class low rates. No cattle carried on these steamers.

ULTONIA, Twin-Screw (10,000 tons) specially fitted for THIRD-CLASS passengers only. Ladies' Saloon and Men's Smoke-Room located Upper Deck amidships. Sails Feb. 9, March 16, Mar. 16.

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Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*7:25
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	5:59	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:18	4:30	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:30	6:53	11:00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:02	*1:02
Boston,		10:05	1:03	3:00
Providence,		11:14	2:15	4:15
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00	6:40
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.
B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:49 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington, 10:22 A. M.

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October 1, 1900.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

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LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:50, 3:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 6:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—***6:30, **7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, *7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River—***5:30, **6:45, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:15, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.

*** To Portsmouth and return.
** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.

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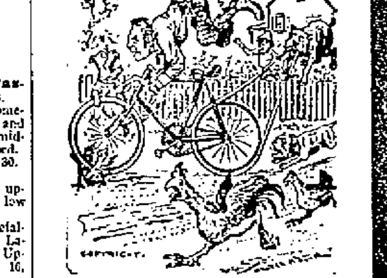
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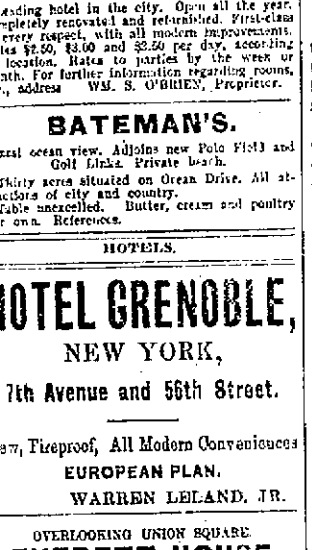
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CONGRESS BEHIND HIM.

President in Perfect Accord with His Party.

Secretary Root Refuses to Recede from His Position.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—There is no danger of a clash between the administration and either house of congress over any action, such as that of Secretary Root in refusing to send the Lawshe report to the senate, because there never was an administration in which the majority in both houses were in such perfect accord. None of the old timers about Washington remembers a president who has been so successful in getting along with each house of congress as President McKinley. I was talking with a senator about this the other day who has observed several administrations, and he said that no man has ever paid the deference to congress that President McKinley has since he has been president, and for that reason he has had congress behind him in almost anything he wanted. While there may be some criticism of Secretary Root, no resolution will pass the senate upon the subject. Some senators may complain, but that is about all the matter can amount to.

A Firm Secretary.

In this connection it has been noted that Secretary Root is the kind of man who will not allow himself to be influenced against his will even by the senate of the United States. Secretary Root is a man who has absolute confidence in himself and who has self will developed to a strong degree. Consequently whatever may be said about his refusal to send in the Lawshe report does not worry him at all, and he has ample grounds to believe that he is right, and, having reached that conclusion, he regards the case as closed. Some time ago Secretary Root refused positively to give out the reports of inspectors of the army, and, although quite a howl was raised in some quarters, it made no difference, and we get along just as if these inspectors' reports were published from time to time. Of course the secretary places the refusal to make public the Lawshe report at the present time on legal grounds, and that is said to be satisfactory to most of the lawyers of the senate, who recognize the necessity of keeping the case in the hands of the prosecution.

When It Was Different.

Of course reference is made to the fact that the senate actually passed a resolution of censure upon Attorney General Garland because he did not send certain information when it was requested by a senate resolution. It must be remembered, however, that the senate, during the first term of President Cleveland, was controlled by a hostile majority, which took advantage of every partisan case to criticise and condemn the administration. Now the senate is Republican and the administration is Republican, and it is idle to suppose that a Republican senate is going to condemn or criticise a Republican administration. This is especially true of an administration like that of President McKinley, which, as I said before, has a way of getting along with congress better than any previous administration in many years.

General Hawley and the Army Bill.

Senator Hawley, chairman of the committee on military affairs, is not possessed of that easy temperament necessary smoothly to push a bill through the senate. The purely political questions from the Democrats are not favorably received by General Hawley, who thinks that the needs of the government must be considered without regard to the politics of the subject. While he has been in charge of the army reorganization bill Senator Hawley has been very much annoyed by the senators on the other side who do not take the same view of the necessity of the permanent increase of the army as does the Connecticut senator. General Hawley never has been much of a talker in the senate. He always has held to the principle that any measure can be explained without elaborate addresses or essays, and that the senate should confine itself to the debating of questions actually before it. Consequently when he has seen his bill delayed from day to day by what he deems irrelevant discussion of outside issues he is inclined to say some rather sharp things and to make his displeasure quite plain.

For Deserving Officers.

It is probable that if the army bill ever becomes a law it will contain a provision for the retirement of General Shafter as a major general and Fitz-Hugh Lee and James H. Wilson as brigadier generals. General Shafter has already passed the retiring age, but he is retained as a major general of volunteers and in command of the department of California, where he is rendering good service to the government. General Lee has also passed the retiring age. General Wilson has not yet reached the retiring age, but will in a short time. Both Lee and Wilson are now serving as volunteer brigadier generals, but they will get no benefit out of the retirement provision unless by a special act, save in the case of General Wilson, should he now be made a brigadier general in the regular army and retired with that rank. It is understood that all of these officers have expected to secure such recognition from the general government. The administration is perfectly willing to grant the promotion to all of the if congress will pass a bill.

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MOUNTAIN FORTRESS CAPTURED.

Utter Defeat of the Forces of Insurgent Chief Geronimo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A recent issue of a Manila paper gives a graphic and interesting account of the capture and utter defeat of the forces of the famous insurgent leader Geronimo, near Montalban, by Colonel J. Milton Thompson and 1,000 picked men of the Twenty-seventh and Forty-second volunteer infantry regiments in November last. Geronimo from all accounts lived up to the reputation of his namesake in this country, in that he hurled defiance from his mountain fortress in much the same way as Geronimo, the celebrated Apache chieftain, harassed and defied our troops in the West. The insurgent chief was strongly fortified at Pinaurau in de Morte canon, near Montalban, his trenches being strung along both sides for a distance of six or seven miles.

"After the re-occupation of the Presidential clinic," says the article, "it was decided by the military authorities to dislodge Geronimo at any cost. The latter had frequently boasted of the time when the insurgents killed 500 Spaniards who made an unsuccessful attempt to take Pinaurau."

The time for Colonel Thompson's attack was set for noon November 22. The expedition was divided into four detachments. The main one, under command of Captain Brandle, was in the lead, and while advancing through the bed of the canon was the first to draw the fire of the insurgents. The intrenched Filipinos, believing the detachment to be the entire attacking party, allowed the column to advance well up the canon in order to more completely "bottle" it. When it had reached the desired point the Filipinos, "yelling like Comanche Indians," opened up a vigorous fire, but simultaneously with their volleys came the attack of the Americans from four distinct directions.

Then Colonel Thompson, leading the main body, performed the feat of the engagement in climbing A steep wall through dirt and underbrush, and entered the boasted "impregnable" fortress of the insurgent leader. "The men had to cut their own trails and pull themselves up the mountain side by grasping twigs and saplings, hand over hand." When the Americans reached the top there was not a live rebel in sight. The number of insurgents killed is estimated at about 100. The Americans lost four killed and about a dozen wounded. Tons of commissary and quartermasters' stores were destroyed, including insurgent uniforms to the number of nearly 1,500.

FOUGHT HARD FOR FREEDOM.

Boston Thief Clubbed and Shot, and Finally Jumped Overboard.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—William H. Parmelee of Chelsea gave the water front police a lively fight early this morning when they tried to arrest him for stealing, and before he was captured a patrolman had broken his night stick over the man's head, and had shot him in the leg and the police boat had to be called to cut short his escape in a dory. Even when the police tug had overhauled him Parmelee jumped into the water. He was pulled on board the boat nearly unconscious.

About 1:30 o'clock a night patrolman noticed a dory drawn up near the boathouse of the Jeffries Point Yacht Club. This was considered suspicious and as the policeman watched he saw a man come out of the clubhouse carrying a heavy load of clothing, with which he proceeded towards the boat. The officer at once stepped up to the man and demanded to know what he was about. The man made a defiant answer and when the officer attempted to place him under arrest resisted fiercely.

A struggle followed, in which the policeman wielded his long night club until it was broken over the head of Parmelee. After that in some manner the man eluded the grasp of the policeman and fled towards the boat. The officer started after him, but catching his foot in a hole between two planks was held fast. Then he brought his revolver into play. He fired five shots, one of which apparently took effect, but the thief gained the boat and rowed rapidly away from the shore.

After several minutes the policeman released his foot and summoned police boat Watchman, which was soon steaming after the retreating rowboat. The tug came up to the dory near Apple Island, but the man in it was still full of fight, and when the police endeavored to seize him he leaped into the water. Apparently he was too weak to make further resistance and he was caught and dragged on board the Watchman. An examination showed that his head was covered with wounds caused by the policeman's club and that he had a bullet in his leg, from which he had bled freely.

SKELETONS OF CLIFF DWELLERS.

A strange story of the suffocation of an entire village of cliff dwellers about 4,000 years ago is told by Sergeant George E. Price of the local recruiting station. In picturesque Arizona, among the White mountains, not far from Fort Apache, the peculiar race of little climbers once reigned supreme. Among the almost inaccessible cliffs of red sandstone they lived like fugitives, in natural fortresses. The caverns they once inhabited are today as they were centuries ago, and in many cases have apparently never been trodden by human foot since the death of their ancient inhabitants. The petrified remains of 400 prehistoric little people were found by Sergeant Price in a vast cave. The Apache Indians, who now inhabit that district, regard the cavern with superstitious dread, and cannot be induced to enter its gloomy portals. No white man had ever set foot there before Sergeant Price, and he found its contents undisturbed.

During the spring of 1890, when he was with Troop G, Seventh cavalry, and stationed at Fort Apache, in his researches about the country the young soldier discovered the great cave village, with its strange legend. A few miles east of the fort, on the White river rise some immense cliffs of red sandstone. From the glistening stream the cliffs rise almost perpendicularly to a sheer height of 300 feet. Crevices and little edges of rock form the only footholds for daring climbers. While fishing for trout one day Sergeant Price noticed high up on the cliff a black hole.

Believing it to be a cave, he at once determined to scale the cliff, and several soldiers volunteered to accompany him. The ascent was exceedingly hazardous and difficult, but after a long climb they reached the hole. Jutting out from the face of the cliff was a natural shelf, about eight feet wide and twice as long.

Just back of the ledge was the entrance to the ancient cave. Under the sergeant's leadership the party entered the cave with torches and lanterns. They explored over four and a half miles of passages and corridors. Many people had once inhabited the winding passages of the cave village. The soldiers penetrated into the furthermost recesses and found a big council chamber far back in the interior of the cliff. As the flickering light of the torches pierced the gloom of the large room the gruesome scene was revealed.

Huddled together on the cold damp floor of stone as if for mutual sympathy and protection, lay the ghastly skeletons of over 400 cliff dwellers, petrified by their exposure during ages past. A short distance apart from the others lay the frame of the chieftain, leaning against the wall opposite the entrance to the room. His skull was resting upon his breastbone, just as he had died. It seemed to the discoverers that he, perhaps, had died last of them all, and before his spirit fled had taken a final look at his people. Then his chin sank upon his breast, and the people of White River cliff were no more. Scientific observers have shown that these people lived about 4,000 years ago.

Sergeant Price began a systematic questioning of old Indians, and at length adroitly secured the legend of the cavern. Many, many hundred years ago, he was told by the red-skinned sages—and to express their idea of the number they tossed up handfuls of sand into the air—the small men lived in the cliffs. They were at war with other small men who lived at some distance. Battles were frequent, and the tribe which occupied the White River cliffs was worsted.

Many of the best warriors were slain by the clubs and arrows of the enemy. Retreat finally became necessary, and the defeated men hastily scaled the beetling cliff to their home near the summit. Once within the great cave they felt themselves secure from further attacks. They carried with them such scanty supplies as they could quickly gather and they hoped that in case of siege their corn would last until the siege was raised.

Swarming up over the ledge to the entrance to the cave came their enemies. Several they killed but were soon driven back from the entrance. Wonderingly they crouched within its portals. The assailants brought up quantities of wood and piled it high up about the hole in the cliff. Then they kindled a huge fire and never suffered it to abate in fury.

Days passed and the flames still gleamed brightly on the side of the vast rock. For a fortnight the vigilance never slackened. At length the revengeful army retired leaving a great pile of ashes on the ledge. No one dared to enter the cavern and having accomplished their grim mission they departed from the section. What agonies the cliff dwellers must have suffered as the pangs of starvation grew keener and keener and always at the only exit they saw the blazing pile!

INCANDESCENT LAMPS ON THE STAGE.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"The greatest improvement of modern times in stage effects is due to the incandescent lamp," said an old actor, speaking the other day about the mechanism of the craft. "It has completely revolutionized the art of stage lighting and has brought it very much nearer to nature. In order to get the best results from a complicated setting," he continued, "it is necessary to emphasize the illumination here and there and to reduce it at other points, all of which is managed easily enough by arranging hidden lamps wherever they are needed; but in the old days, when we had to depend on gas, it was simply impossible. When the stage carpenter wanted to introduce a light at any special place he made the connections with rubber hose, which was always clumsy and dangerous, as well as ineffectual. I remember, years ago, when a spectacular play was being produced at Niblo's Garden, in New York, one of the performers happened to step on a piece of gas hose, and instantly plunged a beautiful grotto scene into total darkness. He stepped off again immediately, and in a moment the smell of escaping gas created a panic in the audience. Little mishaps of that kind are now things of the past. The incandescent is particularly valuable in producing sunrise and sunset effects. Formerly a colored calcium was used, and the lighting was necessarily unnatural, because it all came from one point. There was no diffusion about it. Nowadays rows of incandescents of different tints are concealed all over the stage, and by switching off one series and switching on another an extraordinary degree of realism is secured.

"In the last Daly production of 'As You Like It' the forest scene was made surprisingly beautiful by a clever arrangement of small lamps. One seemed to be looking down a deep glade, with the sunlight sifting through the leaves of the trees and casting sharp shadows on the people moving underneath. It was done by simply attaching incandescent bulbs to the reverse side of the foliage. Several hundred specially made lamps were used in the setting, and nothing finer or more realistic was ever seen on the American stage. For trick effects the incandescent is invaluable, and I know of one play at least that owes its chief climax to the adroit manipulation of a diminutive light. I refer to Gillette's dramatization of 'Sherlock Holmes.' In the gas chamber scene, as you doubtless remember, Holmes extinguishes the coal oil lamp and is traced in the pitch darkness by the glowing end of his cigar, which he finally thrusts into a crevice and makes his escape by a side door. Most speculators imagine they are looking at a real Havana, but, as a matter of fact, Holmes has a 'baby' incandescent of red glass fastened to the lapel of his coat and carries a small connecting battery in his pocket. When he breaks the lamp he touches a button and the bulb glows. Later on, when he is supposed to thrust the weed into the crevice, a stagehand behind the wall presses another button and a second incandescent comes into action. A real cigar wouldn't be trusted to give enough light."

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Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, Wall Street.—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 43, Amalgamated Copper 92¼, Atchison preferred 87, ex. div.; Burlington 145⅝, Baltimore & Ohio 92½, Brooklyn Transit 85¼, Continental Tobacco 42½, Federal Steel 50, Louisville 96⅝, Missouri Pacific 85⅛, New York Central 143¼, Northern Pacific 84½, People's Gas 103¼, Rock Island 120½, Reading first preferred 73, St. Paul 155, Sugar 138, Southern Pacific 43, Tennessee Coal & Iron 55½, Tobacco 113⅞, Union Pacific 83⅛, and Union Pacific preferred 81¼.

10—The market showed many points of strength at the opening, but there were no sensational advances. Texas & Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Western Union and Manhattan rose 1½ each, and Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and People's Gas about a point, but a violent break of four points in St. Paul unsettled the list. Pennsylvania and Rubber preferred were off two points, and Northern Pacific about a point. The tone of the market became highly irregular under these conflicting influences, but there was no great excitement in the trading.

11—The bears made a general demonstration against the market and forced many prominent stocks down a point or more. Erie second preferred fell 2¾ and no effective resistance was encountered anywhere for a time. Sugar was then rushed up to 139¾ and People's Gas and Erie first preferred received support. The market, while sympathizing with the rallies, did not hold well, renewed offerings appearing at the rise. Just before 11 o'clock Missouri Pacific was lifted to 87.

Noon—Money on call, easier at 3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½ @ 5 per cent; sterling exchange, firm at $4.87½ for demand and $4.83⅛ @ ⅛ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.88½ @ 4 and $4.87½ @ 8; commercial bills, $4.82¼ @ 8; silver certificates, 61½ @ 62; bar silver, 62¾; Mexican dollars, 49⅝; government bonds, steady. The bears were more aggressive in the second hour and were helped in depressing values by the timidity of holders of long stocks. Successively lower levels brought out increasing amounts of stocks, stop-loss orders being closed out. Declines of two points were common and the extreme was 5¾, in St. Paul. Rubber preferred was off 4, Delaware & Hudson 3½, Great Northern preferred 3¼ and Northern Pacific 3 points. Missouri Pacific broke below 85. It rallied again 1¾ and St. Paul 1½, with a steadying effect on the market. Bonds were irregular and quiet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

	Noon.
Atchison	45¾
Atchison preferred, ex. div.	85⅝
Canada Southern	57½
Chi., B. & Q.	144⅝
C. C. C. & St. Louis	75¼
Delaware & Hudson	141
Delaware & Lackawanna	197
Erie	27½
Illinois Central	132½
Lake Shore	200
Louis. & Nash.	89½
Manhattan	110⅜
Met. Traction	187½
Missouri Pacific	86¾
Mo., K. & T.	16¾
N. J. Central	155
N. Y. Central	143⅜
No. Pacific	89¼
No. Pacific Pfd.	85
Northwestern	172½
Ontario & W.	31½
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	35⅝
Rock Island	120
St. Paul	151
St. Paul Pfd.	192
So. Pacific	42¾
Texas & Pacific	22¼
Union Pacific	82⅝
Union Pacific Pfd.	83½
Wabash	12½
Wheeling & L. E.	12¾
Adams Express	145
Wells, Fargo Express	133
American Spirits	5
American Tobacco	122½
Continental Tobacco	41⅝
Continental Tobacco preferred	94
General Electric	193
Lead	18
Pacific Mail	41¾
Pullman Palace Car	193½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	54½
Leather	17¾
U. S. Rubber	19½
Western Union	89¾

	Closing.
Jan. Wheat	74⅝
May Wheat	77⅝
Jan. Corn	36⅛
May Corn	37¾
Am. Car F. Com.	23½
Am. Hosp Com.	29½
Am. Sugar Com.	138⅜
Am. S. & W. Com.	43
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	87½
Am Tob. Com.	120¾
Am. Steel. Com.	57
Am. Tin Plate	59½
Am. Ice Com.	40½
Anaconda	46¼
Atchison Com.	45⅜
Atchison Pfd.	86½
Balto. & O. Com.	90½
Balto. & O. Pfd.	86¼
Brklyn Rapid Tr.	83¾
Canada Southern	58
Ches. & Ohio	30½
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	144¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	152⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	125⅝
Chi. & N.western	170½
Col. Fuel & I.	52½
Con. Tob. Com.	43⅝
Del. & Hudson	145½
Del. Steel Corp.	22½
Fed. Steel Pfd.	75⅝
Int. Paper Pfd.	72½
Louisville & Nashville	91
Manhattan Con.	110⅜
Met. Traction	187½
Missouri Pac.	86¾
Mo., K. & T.	17¼
Nat. Steel Com.	40½
Nat. Tube Pfd.	109½
N. Y. Central	143⅜
N. J. Central	154
Nort. & Weste.	44
Nor. Pac. Com.	88⅝
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	89⅜
Ont. & Weste.	31¾
Pacific Mail	41
Penna. R. R.	138⅝
Pac. Gas. (Chgo).	101
Pressed Steel	45½
Rolling Stock	32¾
Reading 1st. Pfd.	72
Rep. I. & S. Com.	13¾
Southern Pac.	42¾
St. L. & S. F. Com.	25⅝
St. L. & S. F. 2nd Pfd.	71½
South'n Ry. Com.	21¾
South'n Ry. Pfd.	72½
St. L. & S. W. Com.	21½
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	49¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	54½
Texas Pacific	23¾
Union Pac. Com.	83¾
Union Pac. Pfd.	83⅜
U. S. Leather Com.	13½
U. S. Rubber Com.	19¾
Wabash Pfd.	27¾
W. & L. E. 1st. Pfd.	56½
West. Union	87¾

NOTICE

On and after January 1 my store will be closed at 6 P. M. every day, except Saturday, until May 1.

WM. K. COVELL.

Chain Purses

Seem to cap the very pinnacle of fashion. We have them, all sizes, even so small they can hold at the most two dimes. Also long silver muff and lorgnette chains

HERRMANN'S.

Lackawanna
(Free Burning)

Wilkesbarre
(Intermediate)

Lehigh
(Very Hard)

Abram Almy, Coal and Wood.

STRAWBERRIES

And Pineapples.

—AT—

Burlingame & Carry's, Thames St.

The Broadway Seed Store.

[illegible]

Muses I. DeBlois 86 Broadway
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

WE HAVE
CANDLES

Layer Raisins, Figs, English Walnuts, Almonds, Pecans, Crys. Gingerale.

PELEG BRYER,

WHITE Sewing Machines

Will make a nice Xmas present.

Call and get prices of all styles

Skates, Scissors and Knives Sharpened.

All kinds of repairs. Cash Registers, Typewriters and Sewing Machines

GEO. W SMITH,

MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER
8 MARLBORO STREET

If You Want Good Help
drop a postal to
Loary's Intelligence Office,
105 Broadway

Newport Illuminating Co.

Electric Lighting.
Electric Power.
Residences and stores furnished for electricity at lowest rates.
Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades.

[illegible] THAMES STREET

JANUARY 4, 1901.

We have received today,

DIRECT FROM THE

EDISON Factory,

At Orange, N. J.

194 of the new

EDISON RECORDS.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

WE ARE THE ACKNOWLEDGED HEADQUARTERS FOR

Talking Machines, Records and Supplies.

Important Notice!

The Patent Office at Washington has just granted us a registered trade mark (Dec. 18, 1900) on Aquidneck Coffee, price 25c. a lb., 4 1-2 lbs. for $1. We gave it this name on account of its splendid drinking quality. It is most excellent and very reasonable in price.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,

"Vessels In."

ARRIVED TODAY THE SCHOONERS

"HELEN AUGUSTA"

—AND—

"JOHN CROCKFORD"

WITH CARGOES OF

"Old Co's Coal"

IN STOVE AND NUT SIZES FOR

PERRY BROS'.

EXPENSES OF THE STATES.

Amounts Asked in the Annual Appropriations Aggregate $1,337,000.

That annual appropriation bill came up before the state house of representatives yesterday and was sent to the committee on finance for consideration. The act is one which is generally much discussed after its reference to the house by the committee and is of material importance because by it provision is made for the support of the state for the coming year. The changes in the amount of the appropriations asked for are not especially numerous considering the number of items included in the bill, but some of them are important. Approximately the amount asked is about $1,337,000, or an increase of nearly $100,000 over last year.

One of the largest increases asked for is by the board of state charities and corrections. An increase of $50,000 in the appropriation is suggested, or $300,000 instead of $250,000. Another appreciable jump in the appropriation is suggested for the pay and mileage of the members of the General Assembly. This would more than double the sum appropriated last year, $35,000 being asked for in place of the $16,000 given last year.

Provision is made for an increase of $1,500 in the salary of the railroad commissioner, $2,500 being suggested in place of $1,000, while $500 is named as the remuneration of the deputy railroad commissioner. There is another $1,600 set aside for the expenses of the commissioner. The railroads throughout the state are supposed to pay these sums. Under the new appropriation on bill the justice of the district court of the Sixth judicial district would have an increase of $1,000 a year in his salary, $4,000 being named in place of $3,600. Fifteen hundred dollars in place of $800 is named for additional clerk hire in the office of the clerk of the Sixth district court.

Another jump in the appropriation is suggested for the pay of the clerks of the committees of the General Assembly, $7,200 being named in place of $6,000, the amount appropriated last year. The appropriation for the incidental expenditures of the appellate and common pleas divisions of the supreme court would be jumped from $3,500 to $4,500, and the sum for the payment of officers' fees in criminal cases from $9,000 to $10,000.

The new appropriation bill would give the State Normal School an appropriation of $61,000, as contracted with $57,500 set aside last year, while $3,000 in place of $2,000, is suggested for traveling expenses of the pupils. The appropriation for state printing would be jumped to $43,000, from $35,000, and the appropriation for state binding from $7,000 to $9,000. An increase of $1,250 is asked for in the appropriation for the rent of armories for the militia, or a jump to $7,250, from $6,000.

Another appropriation covered in the bill is one for $3,000 for bounty for killing foxes. This is something that has not been done for a number of years, but a bill was passed at the May session, providing for a bounty of $5 for each fox killed, provided the identification of the fox was completed in various ways, and proof established that the same fox was not being run in again for bounty which had once been paid. For the rent of the executive offices of the governor, $1,100 would be set aside. The appropriation for the Prisoners' Aid Association would be increased from $500 to $1,000.

Among the reductions suggested are that $300, instead of $1,500, be set aside for the supplies, repairs, etc., of "other state offices in Providence county." This change would result from the removal of the offices in the Elizabeth building to the new State House. It is further suggested that $137, instead of $800, be appropriated for the salary of a watchman at the Elizabeth building, and $106.67, instead of $1,066, for salary of a messenger at the Elizabeth building. The bill suggests the reduction of the appropriation for the soldiers' relief fund from $12,000 to $10,000, and would add $2,000 to the appropriation for the fund for the support of the Soldiers' Home. The appropriation for the payment of interest on moneys borrowed on account of military and naval expenses during the war with Spain would be reduced from $8,500 to $7,200. An increase of $1,000 in the appropriation for the support of the Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf is also suggested.

The finance committee will probably begin action on the act within a short time, and the House will then be called upon to consider it.

RUBBER TIRES FOR CHURCH BELLS.

To the Editor of the News:

Dear Sir: As His Honor, the Mayor, has suggested that the city offal wagons be shod with rubber tires, allow me to suggest that, in addition, the chimes of Trinity and Channing Memorial churches be also equipped with rubber tires. These chimes are literally a public nuisance; conversation in their neighborhood is quite impossible while they are being rung, sick people are driven distracted by them, and those who have a sensitive musical ear suffer agonies, as the bells are all more or less out of tune and the dirge-like Psalms that are played upon them are enough to make one long for an early death.

Very truly yours,
SUFFERER.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 9, 1901.

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.

suitable size to take care of the drainage of that section.

Ledge Road Sea Wall.

The sea wall or "brow" on Ledge road and the ocean has been completed according to plans and resolution adopted by the City Council, and for which a special appropriation was granted.

Cove Lands Sewer.

The board of aldermen, acting as a board of health, directed that a new sewer be laid in the cove land in place of the old stone drain which was condemned; this new sewer has been laid from the main sewer in West Marlboro street to Cozzens court and up said court about 150 feet.

Quarry.

The crushing plant was moved from the Newport Hospital land at the expiration of the lease, in May of this year, and transferred to land of Brown & Howard, which was leased for a term of five years with the privilege of renewal of the lease, and a bonus of $1,200 to help counterbalance the expense of moving, this bonus to be deducted from the charge for stone removed, at the rate of 9½ cents per ton, which rate is to be paid as rental. In this quarry a new No. 3 Gates crusher was set up, at a cost of $1,295, which is capable of crushing 150 tons of stone per day of eight hours, in addition to the jaw crusher which has been in use for several years, thereby furnishing an ample supply of stone for the department's use. The crusher was started May 21 and continued in of stone, quarried and crushed is as follows: Ledge, 694 tons; crushed, 7,796 tons.

Watering Streets.

Watering streets was commenced May 1 and continued until October 25, when the hired teams were retired; previous to and after these dates the city teams were employed in watering when required.

Two new double carts will be needed to replace two old box carts which are worn out. It will be necessary to procure a location for a pumping station on Ocean avenue, as the present site has been sold since it was hired for that purpose.

One double and one single Studebaker sprinkling wagons were purchased this year, at a cost of $655.

Thames Street Pavement.

This pavement has proven very unsatisfactory owing to its wearing out so soon and becoming full of holes, which in some cases have been dangerous to public travel. The cost of keeping in repair has been considerable, and while waiting for the contractors or others to make repairs it was a nuisance to the public. I would recommend that, as the present roadbed again requires repairs, a suitable brick pavement be substituted, which I believe would give better satisfaction and could be repaired at any time by the department.

Van Zandt Avenue Bridge.

The grade of the extension of the Van Zandt avenue bridge has been changed so that the drainage will flow to Third street on the west, and to Farewell street on the east. The contract for the stone work was awarded to Morgan Bros., they being the lowest bidders, for $2,230, the department furnishing all the filling.

Work on Streets.

Friendship street, from Broadway to Kay, has been curbed and macadamized; Hawthorne street, from Second to Third, has been curbed and macadamized; Thames street, from Long wharf to Marlboro street, has been curbed; Malbone avenue, from Channing to Summer street, has been curbed; Collins streets has been curbed with steel-edged curb; Connection street has been raised to the grade established and the curb extended 70 feet; Elm street has been raised to grade from Third to Cross streets, the curb reset and gutters repaired, and the street macadamized; Vernon avenue, from Broadway to the Middletown line, has been macadamized; Bellevue avenue has been "picked up" by the steam roller, covered and rolled, from Kay street to Parker avenue.

Ocean avenue east of Graves point was washed out for about one third of its width by a storm last winter, and was repaired at once: it should be riprapped with large stone to protect the road bed against further damage; the repairs made were temporary only.

Stone Quarried and Crushed During 1900.

Crushed, tons—Wharf, 15; general repairs to streets, 252; Bellevue avenue, 738; Broadway, 260; charged to abutters, 15; Long wharf, 293; Washington square, 32; Weaver avenue, 345; Prescott Hall road, 762; Vernon Avenue, 795; Fir street, 185; Dennison street, 108; Prospect Hill street, 235; Collins street, 12; Hawthorne street, 129; Malbone avenue, 60; Dartmouth street, 13; Spruce street, 50. On hand December 31—At quarry, 550; in yard, 127. Ledge and crushed stone, tons—General repairs to streets, 5 ledge, 416 crushed; Ocean avenue, 220 ledge, 149 crushed; Friendship street, 93 ledge, 1,570 crushed; Connection street, 229 ledge, 359 crushed; Elm street, 147 ledge, 353 crushed; total, 694 tons ledge, 7,793 crushed. From the hospital quarry, 225 tons ledge, 510 tons crushed; from the new quarry, 469 ledge, 6,454 crushed; purchased, 832 tons crushed.

Besides the above work attention has been given to general repairs of streets and sidewalks, and the city buildings, the roller house has been partly reshingled, three skylights placed in the roof and large sash in the front doors, and necessary repairs made to other buildings on City wharf.

Following will be found the usual tables giving in detail the account of operations and expenditures of the department for the year:

Sewer Permits.

During the year 161 permits to connect with sewers were issued, making a total to date of 2,588 since the system was adopted in 1884, the number and description of fixtures connected being as follows:

	Previously reported.	1900.	Total.
Water Closets	2,010	162	2,172
Laundry Tubs,	998	77	1,075
Sinks,	3,192	132	3,324
Bath Tubs,	913	76	989
Cellar Drains,	958	39	997
Bowls,	148	14	162
Roofs,	310	10	320
Land Drains,	82	1	83
Families Accommodated,	2,124	102	2,226
Persons Actually specified			2,986

Sewers have been laid in the following streets: Spring, south from Hammond, 125 feet; Morgan court, off Harrison avenue, 137; Dartmouth street, 306; Elliott place extended, 50; Victoria avenue, 488; Carey street extended, 64; Gillies court, off Roseneath avenue, 150; Prescott Hall road, 100; State street, DeBlois to Downing, 381; Evarts street, 182; Prospect Hill street, 339; cove land, 885; total, 2,703 feet, all eight-inch sewer.

The following streets have been macadamized: Elm street, Cross to Third, 1,420 square yards; Marchant, south of Connection, 224; Weaver avenue, 1,555; Malbone avenue, Channing avenue to Summer street, 414; Vernon avenue, 2,000; Friendship street, 4,250; Prescott Hall, 2,450; Fir street, 685; Bellevue avenue, Kay to Bowery, 7,005; Bellevue avenue, Perry to Parker avenue, 1,818; Dennison street, 525; Hawthorne street, 486; total, 23,028 square yards.

Dartmouth street has been graded and sidewalks made and covered with fine crushed stone. The sidewalks on Farewell street from Walnut to Van Zandt avenue have been graded and covered with fine crushed stone. I would recommend that the roadbed be covered with crushed stone and rolled. Kay street has been covered with material taken from the sidewalks and the grade raised between Eustis and Wilbur avenues, a distance of 1,125 feet.

New gravel catchers have been built at Friendship street, 2; at Bellevue avenue and Downing street, at Powel avenue and at State and DeBlois streets. Curb has been reset on 43 streets, the total length being 40,043 feet, and 762 feet of crosswalks have been relaid, at 17 crossings.

Financial Statement, 1900.

RECEIPTS

Appropriation,		$80,000.00
Appropriation,		6,000.00
Appropriation, Malbone avenue,		800.00
Appropriation, Prospect Hill street sewer,		600.00
Cash for material and labor,		1,940.02
Cash for wharfage and weighing,		159.20
		$91,499.22

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for labor,	$64,816.67
Paid for materials,	26,672.51
Balance unexpended,	10.04
	$91,499.22

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

For repairs to sidewalks,		$1,000.00
Paid for labor,	$244.01	
Paid for material,	755.20	
Balance,	.79	1,000.00
For Ledge Road Wall,		$750.00
Paid on contract,	$654.00	
Balance,	96.00	750.00
For Cove land sewer.		
Paid for labor,	$416.40	
Paid for material,	127.00	$544.30
For Sidewalks.		
Balance of appropriation,		$37,187.87
Second appropriation,		52,200.50
Touro street appropriation,		850.72
Sale of cinders.		62.75
		$90,300.84
Paid for labor,		$21,340.45
Paid for materials,		68,958.63
Balance unexpended,		1.76
		$90,300.84

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON SIDEWALKS.

Ward.	Labor.	Material.	Total
1,	$3,692.19	$13,923.59	$17,615.78
2,	3,778.37	13,593.20	17,304.57
3,*	3,024.85	14,065.67	17,110.52
4,	1,258.02	13,952.09	15,210.11
5,	3,275.51	13,275.79	16,551.63
Resetting Curb,	3,353.18	133.29	3,156.17
Total,	$21,310.15	$68,953.63	$90,299.06

* Including Touro street.

EXPENDITURES ON STREETS AND HIGHWAYS, 1900.

Cleaning Thames street,	$4,502.20
Cleaning streets,	15,875.04
Cleaning catch basins,	3,237.80
Removing snow,	483.08
General repairs to streets,	4,621.70
General repairs to sidewalks,	1,402.97
Friendship street,	8,618.40
Connection street,	1,944.30
Vernon avenue,	1,600.84
Elm street,	1,794.90
Prescott Hall road,	1,400.24
Weaver avenue,	698.19
Bellevue avenue,	1,618.43
Ocean avenue,	607.93
Broadway,	680.01
Hawthorne street,	1,303.20
Malbone avenue,	1,137.63
Fir street,	876.96
Dennison street,	363.72
Prospect Hill street,	607.59
Collins street,	486.59
Long wharf,	391.19
Dartmouth street,	82.30
Spruce street,	149.45
Washington square,	47.40
Halidon avenue,	47.76
Van Zandt avenue,	3,028.78
Thames street pavement,	1,217.40
City Hall sidewalk,	1,653.58
Kay street extension,	265.00
Marchant street district,	328.41
Elm street, removing trees,	76.00
Charged to abutters,	701.28
Removing and setting up crusher,	8,739.67
Quarry, stone on hand,	659.50
New roller, net,	2,695.00
City wharf,	991.88
Watering streets,	11,569.12
Cleaning sewers,	2,687.77
Cleaning settling tank,	569.04
General repairs to sewers,	8.47
Making sewer connections,	146.60
Sewer, Spring street,	190.76
Sewer, Dartmouth street,	268.45
Sewer, Morgan court,	132.27
Sewer, Elliott place,	61.00
Sewer, State street,	393.17
Sewer, Prescott Hall road,	87.71
Sewer, Carey street,	91.07
Sewer, Victoria avenue,	591.80
Sewer, Evarts street,	201.39
Sewer, Prospect Hill street,	391.23
Roseneath court,	126.18
Materials on hand,	531.46
Office,	1,164.59
Miscellaneous,	2,768.49
Total,	$91,459.18

Expenditures per month—January, $1,790.79; February, $1,692.86; March, $3,757.40; April, $13,185.75; May, $12,067.89; June, $12,135.02; July, 11,126.35; August, $8,506.31; September, $7,210.92; October, $9,740.60; November, $5,404.37; December, $4,363.32; total for streets, $91,489.18.

The following, from the report, shows for what the sidewalk money was spent:

Sharpening tools,	$1.00
Filler,	8.00
Kerosene,	18.00
Stone,	29.00
Hardware,	34.70
Lumber.	53.87
Engineering services,	292.00
Gravel,	1,958.91
Cinders,	4,181.23
Labor,	21,134.10
Taylor, Carr & Andrews,	62,697.58
Total,	$90,209.08

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The local branch of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders last evening elected the following officers:

President—Felix E. Hackett.
Vice President—George Shields.
Financial Secretary—Michael Kilduff.
Corrpesonding Secretary—Michael F. Ward.
Recording Secretary—Joseph Hackett.
Treasurer—Jeremiah Sullivan.
Inspector—William Devlin.
Inside Guard—Thomas Donahue.
Outside Guard—Emmet M. Cleary.
Trustees—Charles Beattie, William Sullivan, George H. Cleary.

POMONA GRANGE INSTALLATION.

Each year Newport County Pomona range celebrates the anniversary of its organization by an entertainment after the installation of officers. The Grange has been organized six years and will hold its fifth anniversary entertainment January 14. Last year fully 300 persons were present at Whitridge hall, Tiverton, at the anniversary entertainment and social and it is hoped to have an even larger attendance this year. The officers will be installed early in the evening by Post Master Joseph A. Tillinghast of the state grange and then will come an entertainment followed by dancing.

A NON-EXPERT BOARD OF HEALTH.

To the Editor of the News:

Sir: The action of the retiring City Council in creating a board of health was not only a discourtesy but an insult to the intelligence of the Newport taxpayers. The late City Council could hardly have shown greater incompetence to deal with the question of the public health than it did in abolishing a creditable board of health already in existence, and turning the matter over to a committee of its own body. Can greater stupidity be imagined than to suppose that election to the City Council constituted competence to act as a board of health, or that the training of a carpenter or a tinsmith was the knowledge needed in sanitary matters.

The ridiculous silliness of the whole thing was amply demonstrated in the totally unnecessary epidemic of typhoid fever last fall, and the absurd helplessness of the so-called board of health to meet the emergency. Their own expert in his report drew attention to the fact that typhoid fever had been steadily increasing the past three years (to be expected with a board of health of that character, and predicted a much more serious epidemic the coming year unless stringent measures were adopted to stamp it out. In the face of this discreditable history the outgoing City Council attempted to foist on the city another year of its disgraceful incompetence in the matter of a board of health.

It is high time for respectable public opinion in Newport to bestir itself, and to recognize that it owes it to its own self-respect to keep abreast of other intelligent communities in the matter of attention to public health. Indeed, a place like Newport, depending as it does for its prosperity on a large public from away, should not be content to simply keep abreast of other intelligent communities; it should strive to lead in all matters pertaining to public health and sanitation. Let the public reflect well on what a widespread outbreak of typhoid fever or other preventable epidemic would mean in financial loss to Newport as a community, by frightening away the summer visitors, even if only partially and temporarily, and then consider whether it could afford to leave the functions of a board of health in the hands of retired carpenters and tinsmiths.

Respectfully yours,
TAXPAYER.

Newport, Jan. 9, 1901.

TO ENFORCE THE CIGARETTE LAW.

The police have been instructed to enforce the cigarette law to the letter and are expected to commence operations at once. The law in this respect is included in sections 28 and 29, chapter 281, of the General Laws of Rhode Island, which read as follows:

Sec. 28. No person shall sell, give or deliver to any minor under 16 years of age any tobacco in the form of cigarettes. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than $20 for each offence.

Sec. 29. No person under 16 years of age shall smoke or chew in any public street, place or resort, any tobacco in any form whatsoever. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than $5 for each offence.

After two years of trial the French factories find that sesquisulphide of phosphorus is a very satisfactory material for matches. There has been no case of poisoning among the 2,100 employes, and and the frequent serious fires and explosions attending the use of white phosphorus have been avoided.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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Chop Dishes,
Bread and Butter Plates,
Ice Cream Sets, Berry Sets.

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JAMES F. MARDEN,
200 THAMES STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Will be sold at public auction on **Friday, January 11, 1901**, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises hereinafter described in the town of Middletown, Rhode Island, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, made and executed by Henry A. Clark, of Brookline, Massachusetts, dated May 1, 1894, and recorded in the Town Clerk's office in said Middletown in Land Evidence Book number 16 on pages 637, 638, 639 and 640, the conditions of said mortgage deed having been broken,

A certain parcel of land situated in Middletown in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, bounded and described as follows: Northerly two hundred and seventy-nine (279) feet by land now or formerly of Crowninshield and Rodman, Trustees; easterly seventy-eight and one-tenth (78 1-10) feet by Tuckerman Avenue; southerly two hundred and seventy-nine (279) feet by land now or formerly of James D. Lynch, and westerly seventy-eight and one-tenth (78 1-10) feet by the Atlantic Ocean, be the same measurements more or less, containing about one-half of an acre of land, being the premises to said Henry A. Clark conveyed by the State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

By order of the Mortgagee, who hereby gives notice of his intention to bid upon said described premises at said sale or at any postponement or adjournment thereof.

ALBERT A. BAKER,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Providence, R. I., December 20, 1900.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Will be sold at public auction on **Friday, January 11, 1901**, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on the premises hereinafter described in the town of Middletown, Rhode Island, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, made and executed by Henry A. Clark of Boston, Massachusetts, dated November 7, 1894, and recorded in the town clerk's office in said Middletown in Land Evidence Book Number 16, on pages 774, 775, 776 and 777, the conditions of said mortgage deed having been broken,

A certain parcel of land situated in Middletown, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point at the southeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed, said point being on the westerly line of Ellery Avenue, and being distant two hundred and eighty (280) feet northerly from the corner of said Ellery Avenue and Purgatory Road as laid down on a plan of property of Newport Land Trust, Middletown, Rhode Island, made by J. P. Cotton, Civil Engineer, June 22d, 1893; thence running northerly and bounded easterly by said Ellery Avenue, one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet; thence turning and running westerly and bounded northerly two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet on lot Number 203 on said plan; thence turning and running southeasterly and bounded southwesterly on lot Number 202 on said plan, two hundred and seven and sixty-five hundredths (207.65) feet; thence turning and running easterly and bounded southerly on lot Number 204 on said plan, two hundred and ten (210) feet to the point of beginning, or however otherwise the said premises may be bounded or described, being Lot 205 on said plan, and containing 47,342 square feet more or less.

By order of the Mortgagee, who hereby gives notice of his intention to bid upon said described premises at said sale or at any postponement or adjournment thereof.

ALBERT A. BAKER,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Providence, R. I., December 20, 1900.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Will be sold at public auction on **Friday, January 11, 1901**, at 3 o'clock P. M., on lot 204 of the premises hereinafter described in the town of Middletown, Rhode Island, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, made and executed by Henry A. Clark of Brookline, Massachusetts, dated May 1, 1894, and recorded in the Town Clerk's office in said Middletown in Land Evidence Book Number 16, on pages 640, 641, 642 and 643, the conditions of said mortgage deed having been broken,—

A certain parcel of land situated in Middletown, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on Aquidneck Avenue, at the northwesterly corner of the lot to be conveyed; thence running westerly on Lot 202 on a plat of land of Newport Land Trust, Middletown, Rhode Island, drawn by J. P. Cotton, and recorded in the Land Evidence Book of said Middletown, February 21st, A. D. 1894 two hundred and fifty-six and five-tenths (256.5) feet; thence turning and running southeasterly on Lot Number 205 on said plan, two hundred and seven and sixty-five hundredths (207.65) feet; thence turning and running southwesterly on Lot 204 on said plan, two hundred (200) feet to Aquidneck avenue; thence by Aquidneck avenue to the point of beginning, be the same measurements more or less, containing 60,423 square feet more or less, and being Lot Number 203 on said plan. Also another parcel of land situated in said Middletown in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point at the corner of Purgatory Road and Ellery Avenue at the southeasterly corner of the lot hereby conveyed; thence running northerly two hundred and eighty (280) feet on Ellery Avenue, thence turning and running westerly on Lot Number 205, on a plat of land of Newport Land Trust, Middletown, Rhode Island, made by J. P. Cotton and recorded in Middletown Land Evidence Book, February 21st, 1894, two hundred and ten (210) feet; thence turning and running southwesterly on Lot Number 203 on said plan two hundred (200) feet to Aquidneck Avenue; thence turning and running southeasterly on Aquidneck Avenue and Purgatory Road, to the point of beginning, be the same measurements more or less, being Lot Number 204, on said plan, and containing 84,600 square feet more or less. Being the premises to said Henry A. Clark conveyed by the State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Company, by two deeds.

By order of the Mortgagee, who hereby gives notice of his intention to bid upon said described premises at said sale or at any postponement or adjournment thereof.

ALBERT A. BAKER,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Providence, R. I., December 20, 1900.

NEW BOOKS.

Life of Phillips Brooks

By Alex. V. G. Allen.

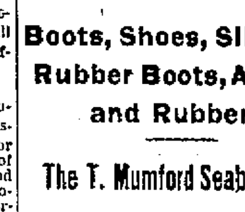
L'Aiglon in French.

"Rubens," The January Number of Masters in Art.

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